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Account of Linlithgow Palace, Edinburgh.

(Embellished with a highly finished Engraving.)

HOWEVER great the advantages which Scotland derived from her union with England, she yet found some alloy to her happiness in the wounds it inflicted on her national vanity and independence. Before that period, Scotland was a decaying kingdom; she maintained, indeed, the equipages of a royal government, a viceroy, a house of lords and commons, but of that middle class, whose opulence and ease are the best evidence of a flourishing state, and from whom the character of a people must always be drawn, she possessed not the slightest trace.

All were rich and poor; magnificence and poverty shouldered each other, and nothing was to be seen of that gradation of rank, that connecting link, and blending harmony, which, at the same time that they are strong enough to repel the intrusion of one order of society upon another, are the best foundations of freedom, wealth, and happiness, in every government.

The pride of the nobility and the landed interest in Scotland was greatly offended by the measures of the union; but from that period Scotland has been daily advancing in importance, and rivalry with her sister kingdom, has felt her weight in the scale, and obtained her proper station. In truth, the old feudal maxims of birth and desolate grandeur have long since been buried under the mouldering ruins of the castle walls that confined them. As commerce has been extended, importance has been transferred to wealth, which, as mankind have become enlightened, has inspired more respect and awe than rank and birth, because capable at any time of purchasing power and distinction. As Scotland has been a sharer in this commercial rage, the consequences have been the same as in England; and among the advantages derived from it, was the production of that middle class of which we have been speaking.

An ingenious traveller has observed, that Scotland was remarkable for three things—Colleges without pupils, palaces without kings, and castles without owners. This kingdom, indeed, possesses much architectural magnificence; but the reason is sufficiently obvious. Two centuries have scarcely elapsed since the maxims of feudality prevailed in their full force. Every chief had his castle, and his clan to defend him in it; lived in the habit of petty sovereignty, and indulged in the ungovernable licentiousness of a provincial despot.

The redundancy of their colleges is easily explained; they are in fact (we except many) little more than grammar-schools, and in their wealth,

learning, and respectability, are exceeded by the free foundations in almost every market-town of England. The palaces of Scotland, however, command our admiration, and the number of them is to be attributed to the hospitable character of the nation. Wherever the king journeyed, a palace was prepared for his reception; and as friendship for his nobility frequently carried him into the most distant provinces, he was welcomed in almost every one with a royal homestall.

Linlithgow is a royal borough in Scotland; perhaps one of the earliest creation, as it is known to have existed in the reign of David the first. It was anciently a place of great commerce and opulence, and had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards Queensferry assigned to it as a port. At the æra of the union, the tide of commerce was diverted from its usual course, and received into more exuberant and commodious channels. The trade of Linlithgow thus declined, and, at the present day, can scarcely be said to exist.

The palace of Linlithgow, the subject of our present plate, is of a very ancient foundation, and its magnificence is perhaps exceeded by its antiquity. It was built on the scite of a Roman station, and forms a square, with towers at the corners, and stands on an eminence to the west of the town. It was one of the most sumptuous of the royal residences, and appears worthy of this preference from the grandeur and majesty it yet exhibits in its ruins. It was the favourite residence of James the fifth, and, indeed, was distinguished by almost all the Scottish monarchs. James greatly ornamented the palace, and James the sixth built one side of the square.

When both kingdoms acknowledged the same sovereign, Linlithgow became no longer a royal residence; it was deserted, stript of its ornaments, and the want of inhabitancy necessarily produced decay. Several sums of money were, nevertheless, allotted to preserve it from falling into ruins; and, even so late as the year 1746, it may be said to have maintained a decent appearance, when it was accidentally set on fire by the royal soldiers who had been accommodated with lodgings in the hall; but the flames, though they destroyed much, left many memorials of its magnificence standing. Three sides of the square are yet to be seen, which are far more ancient than any other part of the building. They are built after the style of that gloomy architecture which usually prevailed in the distant ages. They have long halls and galleries communicating with the rooms, which are rather obscured than enlightened by the over-arching windows of stained glass.

Every castle or palace of Scotland has some tale of natural or artificial wonder appended to it. In some a ghost walks, who has maintained the undisturbed possession of a century; in some a baron has been assassinated; in others, a monarch or a minister has been confined. The tale of Linlithgow, though not extraordinary, is interesting; the literary curiosity of this palace is, that it was the birth-place of the unfortunate Mary; a circumstance sufficient to excite the feelings of a Scotchman, and to awaken, perhaps, the no less blunted sensibility of an Englishman.

In a room of one of the more ancient sides of the square in the palace of Linlithgow, on the 8th of December, 1542, was born the unhappy queen of Scots. Her father, James the fifth, whose reign had been a series of domestic troubles, and foreign annoyance, was then lingering under the fatal sickness of a broken heart. The misfortunes of Solway-moss brought to the grave a monarch, who left behind him a family, who, in themselves and their ancestors, exhibited an awful example that rank and royalty are not privileged from the evils of humanity, and even those of the most bitter kind.

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It is reported that James predicted on his death-bed the miseries which hung over his infant daughter, and his distracted kingdom. These memorable words are yet recorded of him—"The kingdom," said he, "came with a lassie, and it will be lost with one!"

Among the superstitious Scotch this prediction left him the character of a prophet, but, to a calm observer, there is nothing which looks like a supernatural prescience, or induces us to believe James the fifth more of a conjuror than any other king. The crown he could scarcely keep on his own head, he had no reason to believe would sit quietly on his daughter's. But as the history of Linlithgow would be incomplete without a ghost, as the tale would want interest, if left without its hero, the Scottish historians have not failed in this material point, but have given us one which appeared to king James the fourth.

In one of the rooms of the palace he is said to have beheld an apparition that warned him of his impending fate at Flowden. What attention he paid to the warning, we do not precisely know; but it did not dissuade him from fighting the battle.

Every one will agree with us that this story is not worth examination.—It appears compounded of the celebrated story which is told of the *evil* genius of Brutus, and Philippi is only changed into Flowden. The remaining *memorabilia* of the castle we have not been fortunate enough to discover; one thing, however, should be related which belongs rather to the town:—One of the houses in a street of Linlithgow is pointed out as the place from whence the regent, Murray, was shot by Hamilton, of Bothwell-Haugh.

The family of Livingstone, who took the title of earl from this place, were hereditary keepers of this palace, bailiffs of the royal demesne, and constables of Blackness castle; but, by their participation in the rebellion of 1716, their honours and estates became confiscated to the crown, and the king granted them to the family of Hamilton.

Of part of the palace of Linlithgow, little is now remaining but a stupendous heap of ruins; but it contains many noble and spacious apartments, and might be converted to some public use. It cannot, indeed, be converted into a manufactory, because Scotland is unhappily without artizans to fill it; but it might form suitable barracks for soldiers, and no stigma would, from this appropriation, be affixed to the honourable memory of the place. Something of this rumour we have already heard, and shall not be dissatisfied if we were informed that a regiment of Scotch rangers took up their residence in the habitation of their ancient kings. This, moreover, might have a good effect in inspiring loyalty and courage, which, we are afraid, are not so well inculcated in the neighbourhood of a tainted metropolis.

At all events, we hope to see it converted into something. When barracks are erecting with so much expence in all parts of the united kingdom, let not the sordid motives of fear, in depriving a powerful family of a revenue for keeping it, which they can do well without, induce government to overlook its present utility to the state.

Letter from Dr. Cheyne, giving an Account of his early Life.

MR. EDITOR,

THE inclosed letter is from Dr. Cheyne, one of the most skilful of physicians, and the most learned of scholars, which the country has produced. The doctor gives in it an account of his early life. There is a pleasing

simplicity and candour which cannot but recommend him to your readers. If to this you add a description of an interesting character, a portrait of a great mind, drawn by the man himself, and drawn without vanity or the most slight affectation, I flatter myself that you will acknowledge its interest and value. Rousseau and Franklin have both written confessions of their errors, faults, vices, and weakness, but Rousseau, with all his assumed candor, never forgets that he is writing to the public; and the vanity of Franklin occasionally breaks through his simplicity. In Dr. Cheyne your readers will perceive a mind of a very different cast. I submit the letter without further preface.——

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"There is little in my life to interest, but there is much by which you may profit. The constitution of our minds is more similar than that of our bodies, and the errors, the weaknesses of one man are, under similar circumstances, those of another."——Remember this as you read what follows:——

"I passed my youth in close study, and almost constant application to the abstracted sciences (wherein my chief pleasure consisted), and consequently in great temperance and a sedentary life. To the former I impute my present health and vigour in a so advanced period of life—to the last I owe one of my worst diseases, a periodical apathy, which as long as it lasts makes me the most miserable of men, as it deprives me of all relish of life, and its best employments—so much worse are the diseases of the mind than those of the body.

"I was not long in guessing the cause of this melancholy and depression of mind, and, to dissipate it, I resolved to forbear the cause, and leaving my beloved solitude and books, to mix in the world of men. I flew to London, and of a sudden changed my whole manner of life. I employed myself in search of bottle companions; and as these lay amongst the younger gentry and free livers, I found them easy enough of access, and quickly susceptible of friendship and acquaintance; nothing being necessary to gain their hearts but to mix in their pleasures, to eat lustily, and to drink vigorously.

"By thus constantly dining and supping in taverns, and in the houses of my acquaintances of taste and delicacy, my health was in a few years brought into great distress. Upon this occasion all my bouncing, protesting, undertaking companions forsook me, and dropt off like autumnal leaves. They called upon me, indeed, in the first season of my confinement, but not relishing the scene and appendages of a sick room, their visits became daily less frequent, till at length they wholly forgot me, and left me to pass away the melancholy moments with no other companions than my own apprehensions and remorse.

"Even those who had shared the best part of my profusions, who in their necessities had been assisted by my false generosity, and in their disorders relieved by my care, did now relinquish and entirely abandon me, so that I was forced to retire into the country quite alone, being reduced to the state of Cardinal Wolsey, when he said, "that if he had served his Maker as warmly and affectionately as he had done his prince, he would not have forsaken him in that extremity:" and so will every one find, when union and friendship is not founded upon solid virtue, but in sensual pleasures and mere jollity.

"I retired, I say, into the country, into a fine air, and lived low.—Whilst I was thus forsaken by my holiday friends, and my body was, as it were, melting away like a snow-ball in summer, being dejected, melancholy, and much confined at home by my course of mineral medicines and

country

country retirement, I had a long season for undisturbed meditation and reflection, which I was the more readily led into, inasmuch as I concluded myself entering upon a new state of things.

" Having had the advantage of a liberal and regular education, with the instruction and example of pious parents, who had at first designed me for the church, I had preserved a firm persuasion of the great and fundamental principles of all morality,—of the existence of a supreme, infinitely-perfect Being,—of his superintendence both general and particular over his creation, and more particularly over human actions,—of the freedom of the will, the immortality of the spirits of all intelligent beings, and the certainty of future rewards and punishments.

" Upon these principles must depend the general virtue of the world; for let us remove the belief of them from the mass of mankind, and the certain consequence would be a disorder and anarchy which would menace the very existence of society amongst men. Of this I am fully persuaded.

" These doctrines I had examined carefully, and had been confirmed in from abstracted reasonings, as well as the best natural philosophy, and some clearer knowledge of the material system of the world in general, and the wisdom, fitness, and beautiful contrivance of particular things, as well animated as inanimated; so that the truth and necessity of these principles was so riveted in me, as never afterwards to be shaken in all my follies and wanderings; and I had then the consolation to reflect, that in my loosest days I had never pimped to the vices or infidelity of any, but was always a determined adversary to both.

" But I found that these alone were not sufficient to quiet my mind at that juncture, especially when I began to reflect and consider seriously, whether I might not have neglected to examine with sufficient care, if there might not be more required of those who had proper opportunities and leisure,—if there might not, I say, be higher, more noble, more enlightening principles revealed to mankind, *somewhere*, than those of natural religion; and lastly, if there were not likewise some clearer accounts discoverable of that state, to which I at that time believed myself to approach.

" Such were my reflections in this my melancholy retirement; and this led me to call to mind, which, of all my numerous and various acquaintances, I could wish to resemble most in these my (to me seemingly) last moments; and who, amongst all those of my particular acquaintances, was he, who, being of sound, natural, and duly cultivated parts, had most strictly and constantly lived up to their convictions, under the commonly received principles and plain consequences of christianity. In a word, who it was I could remember to have received, and lived up to the plain truths and precepts contained in the gospels, or more particularly in our Saviour's sermon on the Mount.

" At that time, amongst many whom my memory suggested to me, I fixed upon one, a worthy and learned clergyman of the church of England, sufficiently known and distinguished in the philosophical and theological world, though I dare not name him, because he is still living, though extremely old.

" In studying mathematics, and more particularly the works of Sir Isaac Newton, I had adopted a habit, which, from its profit to myself, I must seriously recommend to others,—that of picking out and marking down the authors and writings mostly used and recommended by him, because I thought they could best judge of excellence in their own arts. I now, therefore, resolved to follow the same practice; and in order the more quickly to settle my mind and quiet my conscience, I determined to pur-

chase, study, and carefully examine, such of those learned authors, as I knew this venerable man did most approve and delight in.

" In this manner I collected a set of religious books, and writers of most of the ages since christianity, with a few others of the most reputed of the moderns, and these have made my study, delight, and entertainment, in my retirements ever since, so as, under all the varieties of opinions, sects, disputes, and controversies, which have of late, and since the earliest ages, been bandied through the world, I have scarce ever since been the least shaken, or tempted to change my sentiments or opinions, or so much as to hesitate in any material point.

" This tedious, perhaps impertinent circumstance, I here mention, because the anxiety, dread, and terror, which in minds of such a turn as mine, especially under a broken constitution, and in so atrocious a nervous case, arises, or is at least exasperated from such reflections, being once settled and quieted, becomes afterwards an excellent cordial, and a constant source of peace, tranquillity, and cheerfulness, and thus greatly contributes to forward the cure of such nervous disease: for I never found any sensible tranquillity or amendment till I came to this firm and settled resolution in the main, to neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified that I should die within the day, nor to mind any thing that my secular duties and obligations demanded of me less, than if I had been assured to live fifty years more. And this, my friend, though with infinite weakness and imperfection, has been my settled intention, my constant efforts, ever since.

" Farewell! and may God preserve to you that confidence in his grace and never-failing goodness, which, under every misfortune, is the best of cordials,—which presents you with an anchor of hope, when the winds and waves of a cross fortune leave you almost a wreck upon the ocean.—Doubt of every thing else at your pleasure, but open your eyes and look around you, and read the greatness, the goodness, the consideration of particulars, as well as of the general, of your father and brother.

" Again farewell! Your's affectionately,

" C. CHEYNE."

Answer to Clericus's Enquiry on a Question of Law.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your last Register is an enquiry of Clericus upon the subject of the Game Laws—" Had a rector a right to go over the lands in his own parish? or, in other words, can a rector be warned off the lands in his own parish?"

Clericus confesses that the question is not without the greatest difficulty, and declines to give a positive answer to it either way. With a prejudice, however, pardonable enough, he appears to lean to the side of the rector, as all his arguments bear to that point.

He divides his argument for the affirmative into two heads, and, with an order which I much commend, and could wish to see imitated in similar investigations, preserves each of them distinct, and exhibits each abstracted from all extraneous matter. I am a plain man, Mr. Editor, and therefore much approve of this plain way. Questions of the greatest difficulty might with ease be thus investigated. Whatever makes to the subject, may always be comprehended in a few words, and every thing beyond this only tends to involve it in greater obscurity.

I shall imitate, therefore, what I approve, and answer Clericus according to his own manner.

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1st. I do not deny the position of Clericus, that it is a maxim of English law, whenever it gives a right, to give at the same time whatever is necessary to the full and perfect enjoyment of it. But I object to his extending the generality of this precept, so far as to comprehend the right of the rector to a free transit. The law does not consider (I mean this as an opinion, not as an assertion) this transit of the rector necessary to the full enjoyment of his right. It gives the clergyman the right of entry when the crop is severed, because such entry is necessary to take away his tithes. The clergyman might doubtless be here defrauded, if not permitted to enter. But all such frauds are at other times impossible, unless the farmer consents to be himself a fellow-sufferer, by cropping his lands in undue season. But the law will not presume such an improbable folly or madness; it therefore has made no provision against it. If a man choose to fire his house, the king must lose his taxes. If a farmer choose to destroy his crop, the rector must lose his tithes.

2dly. It is impossible that the farmer can commit a fraud of this kind without discovery. Such an act would be a matter of notoriety. The free transit of the clergyman, therefore, is not necessary to guard his property against the frauds of the farmer.

3dly. In any case of this fraud, the law allows the rector a full and sufficient remedy by an action against the farmer. The terror of this remedy, and the necessary notoriety of such an act of fraud, is a sufficient security against its commission. Why, therefore, should the law provide against an impossible evil, inasmuch as the clergyman may always have either his right, or, upon its being withheld or violated, his remedy.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. PATRONUS.

Invasion.

MR. EDITOR,

ONE of my late lodgers, a gentleman from London, and a very civil gentleman too, left one of your Registers at my house, and one evening, when we had nothing else to do, I made my niece read it to me. You may guess my wonder, when we found ourselves and our little town in print. The book fell from our hands, and we gazed aghast at each other. We looked again, and were convinced that you had thought Cromer, and honest Mrs. Webb, worth speaking of.

As I find you so civil a gentleman, I make no doubt that you will encrease my obligation to you, by the insertion of this letter.

Oh! Mr. Editor, I am almost ruined. Time was, that gentlemen would enjoy themselves like gentlemen—they would come to my house, take what I gave them, and pay what I asked. It was at this time that I bought the good-will of my inn, and paid accordingly; but this invasion has changed every thing—none of the gentry of the country will now venture near the sea-side—'Squire Bluster, and the young captain his son, with many other very worthy gentlemen, used to be my constant visitants during the season; but since the war has broken out, and we have expected a visit from the French, they have retired from their houses fifty miles further in the country, and, as I am told, keep their horses always ready saddled, that, if the French should land, they may lose no time in carrying the news of it to his Majesty.

Upon my conscience, Mr. Editor, there is not a gentleman near us. I could wish to ask them, if the French should land here, who is to lead us to oppose them? We must be obliged to officer ourselves, and I fear I shall have to spare my ostler, curly Joe, for a colonel, or ensign. As I

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am a living woman, Mr. Editor, I have sold but one bottle of wine these ten days, and that was to a colonel of the volunteers, and even he did not stay to drink it, for seeing a fleet of colliers from the window, and mistaking it for the French fleet, he mounted his horse and rode off full speed, to carry the intelligence to his corps; but some how or another his horse run away with him, for though his corps was within half a mile of the town, the colonel could not stop his horse till he had reached Norwich. I am told, the colonel in his anger has since sold his horse, and I am glad of it; for the Lord have mercy upon us, Mr. Editor, if the French should really land, and the horses of our volunteer officers run away.

But what I now request of you, Mr. Editor, is, if possible, to save me from ruin, by bringing back my old customers. Tell them, Mr. Editor, that they are safe enough from French invasion, and upon the eastern coast, at least, may drink their wine without any apprehension of surprise from the consular guard. Tell them, that if the French should sail in large transports, they could not approach within a mile of our rocky coast; and if they should sail in their gun-boats, it would be impossible that they should reach our coasts at all. Tell them, that if they sail from their harbours upon this errand, they must depart either by night or by day, in the dark, or by light. If by day, where must be our numerous fleets and our ships of observation, not to see such a multitude of transports? If by night, how are they to avoid running foul of each other? Tell them too, that the same wind which would blow the French over, i. e. an easterly or north-easterly wind, would at the same time blow after them the English detachments, by whom their ports are watched. And tell them, last of all, Mr. Editor, that if they are even persuaded that Bonaparte will pay us a visit, it would be more to their own interest, and to the interest of the country, that they should remain here to receive him, than to withdraw and to leave him to advance at his pleasure.

We are accustomed, Mr. Editor, to follow the examples of our betters, and we shall not be much inclined to incur a risque, while we behold all our squires and country gentlemen eager to escape.

I fear my letter has become too tedious; but you will have the goodness to reflect upon the condition to which I am reduced. I entreat you to publish this my letter, and add to it what you please of your own; for unless you can persuade our gentlemen to return to their houses, and to enjoy their wine in peace, I shall not be the only one who will be bankrupted by the invasion. I am, Sir, with humble duty,

Your's, &c. THE LANDLADY.

Gross Falsehood of a Statement published by Authority in France.

MR. EDITOR,

AS I am one of those who admire the science and active industry of the French, as much as I abominate their moral philosophy, I am in the constant habit of taking their Journals and celebrated publications. I have lately met with one of the latter, which excited at once my indignation and astonishment. Decent in its language, and evidently well-informed, however wilful in its mis-statements, it contains from the beginning to the end an invective against the British government, and under the specious pretence of a dispassionate analysis, advances and speciously supports the greatest falsehoods. I scarcely need mention that it is to be met with in the publication of M. Hauterive.

Amongst other attempts of a similar nature, it endeavours to prove our maritime preponderance to have only commenced within the last century,

tury, i. e. between 1700 and 1800, "England had no navy, and no naval war, before this period, or at least before 1650." Such is the positive assertion of this official writer, for such is he said to be by all the French Journals. Is it necessary, Sir, to give any other answer to this falsehood, than to refer him to even a school-book History of England. But to answer it effectually, and without further words, let this Writer (for I know your Register to be received abroad), attend a moment to the following list:——

In July 1580, the defeat of the Spanish armada in three battles, off Portland, off the Isle of Wight, and in the Channel. The Spaniards lost 81 of their ships, and 13,500 men.

In 1589, Sir Francis Drake took Peniche, &c. and in 1596, Sir Walter Raleigh defeated the same enemy off Cadiz.

In 1416, the French having blocked up Harfleur, by land and by sea, Henry the fifth sent the Duke of Bedford with a fleet of 430 sail, who defeated them and raised the siege.

In 1350, a Spanish fleet of 44 large ships were equipped for a descent upon England. Edward the third engaged them in person off Winchelsea, and took 24 of them.

In 1340, Edward the third defeated the French fleet off Sluys, with such irresistible valour, that only 60 of their ships escaped—230 of the largest vessels being taken, and 30,000 of their men perished. Lest the news of this loss should afflict the king of France too much, it was disclosed to him in an indirect manner, and by degrees, by his Jester.

In 1217, the Cinque Ports equipped a fleet, with which they attacked Lewis, son of Philip, king of France, on his return to his own country.—Lewis was forced back into England, and in revenge burned the town of Sandwich to the ground.

Such, Mr. Editor, and of so early a commencement, has been the long period of England's maritime predominance. So long have we possessed a navy, and a navy, the mistress of the sea.

Your's, L. H.

Account of a Man born without Arms or Legs, who lately died at Paris, aged 62.

MR. EDITOR,

IF the following particulars relative to a remarkable instance of *lusus naturæ* in the human species should be considered worthy of a place in your amusing Miscellany, they may, perhaps, possess some interest for those of your readers who are fond of studying the varieties of figure and disposition among mankind.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. C——N.

Marc Catozze, called the *little dwarf*, was born at Venice, of tall and robust parents; he had several brothers, all of whom were tall and well made; his body was not deformed, and appeared to belong to a man of five feet six inches; he had neither arms nor legs; the pectoral members consisting of a very prominent shoulder and a perfect hand; the abdominal of a flat buttock terminating in a mis-shapen foot, but complete in all its parts.

This man was very well known; he had spent the greatest part of his life in traversing almost all the states of Europe, exhibiting himself to the public curiosity; he attracted the multitude not only on account of his singular form, but likewise by the astonishing strength of his jaws, and the

dexterity with which he threw up into the air sticks and other objects with one of his stumps, and caught them with the other.

As he could scarcely reach his mouth with the ends of his fingers, his greatest difficulty would have been to feed himself without assistance, if nature had not furnished him with the extraordinary power of protruding, and at the same time lowering his under jaw, as was discovered in dissecting his body after his death.

Though Catozze could walk and stand upright on his feet, he would have experienced great difficulty in reaching objects situated above or at a certain distance from his hands; but he had contrived to lengthen them, as it were, by a very simple instrument, exactly corresponding with the latin term *manubrium*, and which was of the highest utility to him. It consisted of a hollow piece of elder-wood, about three feet in length, through which went a cylindrical iron rod, fixed so as to slide up and down, and terminated by a very sharp hook.

If he wanted to lay hold of an object at some distance from his hand, for instance, to button his breeches, to take up or set down his metal goblet, to pull the clothes upon him in bed, &c. he took his tube, which he always had near him, in one hand, and pushed it between his fingers till he brought the hooked end towards the hand that was at liberty; then, seizing the object that he wanted with the hook, he drew it towards him, turning it any way without letting go the stick, but drawing back the hooked piece of iron as into a sheath. The habit of using this instrument had rendered him so dexterous, that he has several times been seen to take up a piece of money from a table, or the ground, with it.

It will scarcely be credited, that a man of this description should have met with several women whose affections he had the art to gain; at least he frequently boasted to that effect: but being forced by poverty to females of easier virtue, he was obliged at two different times to go into the hospital for venereal complaints.

In his youth, Catozze travelled on horseback; for this purpose he had procured a particular kind of saddle, and usually appeared in public holding the reins, beating a drum, performing his exercise with a musket, writing, winding up his watch, cutting his victuals, &c. He was of a very robust constitution; he was gay, and even merry, and fond of relating his adventures and travels; he spoke very well, and wrote English, German, French, and Italian; and the vivacity of his disposition rendered his conversation very interesting; but he was addicted to wine and spirituous liquors, and was fond of good living; he was very obstinate, had much self-love, and a ridiculous haughtiness. When, for example, he obtained permission to go abroad, he was drawn in a small vehicle by a man whom he called his horse, and to whom he gave a few sous, but he never suffered this man, whom he considered as his servant, to eat with him.

His lower members, as I have already mentioned, consisted only of his feet; yet he could use them for walking in an upright position.—More than once he has been seen walking in the court of the hospital, and even to go nearly three quarters of a mile on foot. In order to rest himself, he turned out his toes as far as he could, supported himself before upon his stick, and behind upon his ischiatic tuberosities, and thus remained whole hours, conversing with strangers who came to visit the establishment.

He died at the age of 62, of an inflammation of the bowels. For two years he had complained of violent pains of the cholic.

M. Humboldt's

Humboldt's Travels in South America.

IN our last Number we inserted a letter from M. Humboldt, relative to his travels in South America. His brother, who is at Rome, has lately received three letters from him, the last of which is dated Lima, Nov. 25, 1802. The contents are nearly of the same nature as those of his letter to M. Delambre. We shall present our readers with such particulars as are new.

'During our residence at Riobamba,' says M. Humboldt, 'where we 'staid several weeks with the brother of Charles Montufar, who is corre-'gidor there, we accidentally made a very curious discovery. The state 'of the province of Quito, before its conquest by the Peruvian Inca Tu-'payupangi about the year 1470, is absolutely unknown; but the Indian 'king, Leandre Zapla, who lives at Lican, and who has a mind highly 'cultivated for an Indian, has in his possession manuscripts written by one 'of his ancestors in the 16th century, containing the history of that pe-'riod. These manuscripts are in the Purugay language, which was for-'merly universally spoken in Quito, but which in the sequel was sup-'planted by the language of Inca or Anichna, and is now lost. Fortu-'nately another of Zapla's ancestors amused himself with translating these 'memoirs into Spanish. From these we have obtained much valuable in-'formation, particularly relative to the memorable period of the eruption 'of the mountain called *Nevado dell Attas*, which is said to have been the 'highest in the universe, exceeding even Chimborasso itself, and which the 'Indians called *Capaturu*, the chief of mountains. Ouainia Abomatha, the 'last independent cochocande (king) of the country then reigned at Lican. 'The priests informed him that this catastrophe was an omen of his 'destruction. The face of the universe,' said they, 'is changed—other 'gods will vanquish ours—let us not resist what fate ordains. The 'Peruvians soon after actually introduced the worship of the sun in-'to the country. The eruption of the volcano lasted seven years, and Za-'pla's manuscript asserts, that the showers of cinders fell so thick at Lican, 'that a perpetual night reigned there during the whole seven years.

'When we survey the quantity of volcanic matters existing in the plain 'of Tapia, around the enormous mountain which then crumbled to ruins, 'and reflect that Cotopaxi has frequently enveloped Quito in darkness from '15 to 18 hours, we are at least led to conclude that the circumstance is 'not so very much exaggerated. This manuscript, the traditions I col-'lected at Parima, and the hieroglyphics which I saw in the desert of Ca-'siquiara, where now no traces of human beings remain—all these 'things, together with the notions of Clavigero relative to the emigration 'of the Mexicans towards South America, have furnished me with ideas 'on the origin of these people, which I intend to develope when I shall 'be at leisure.

'I have likewise paid considerable attention to the study of the Ameri-'can languages, and I am convinced of the falsehood of what La Conda-'mine says concerning their poverty. The Caraib language is rich, ener-'getic, and polished; it does not want expressions for abstract ideas; and 'contains terms for *posterity*, *eternity*, *existence*, &c. and the numerical signs 'are sufficient to designate every possible combination of figures. I have 'particularly applied myself to the language of Inca; it is generally spoken 'here in company, and it is so rich in delicate and varied expressions, that 'young men, when they have exhausted the Spanish language in saying 'handsome things to females, begin to speak the Inca. These two lan-'guages, and others equally rich, prove that America formerly possessed

'a higher degree of civilization than the Spaniards found there in 1492. But I have collected many other proofs, not only in Mexico and Peru, but even at the court of the king of Bogato, a country whose history is totally unknown in Europe, and whose very mythology and fabulous traditions are extremely interesting. The priests knew how to draw a meridian, and to observe the moment of the solstice: they reduced the lunar to a solar year by intercalations; and I have in my possession a heptagonal stone found near Santa Fé, which they employed to calculate these intercalary days. Nay, even at Erevato, in the interior of Parima, the savages believe that the moon is inhabited by men, and know from the traditions of their ancestors that her light is derived from the sun.

'From Rio Bamba, I directed my route through the famous Paramo de l'Assuay towards Cuença; but I first visited the extensive mines of sulphur of Tirrau. To this mountain of sulphur the Indians who revolted in 1799, after the earthquake, intended to set fire. It was doubtless the most desperate project that could be conceived, for they hoped by these means to form a volcano that would swallow up the whole province of Alaussy. On the summit of Paramo de l'Assuay, at the height of 2300 fathoms, are the ruins of the magnificent road of the Incas. It went almost to Cusco, was entirely constructed of hewn stone, and perfectly straight, resembling the finest Roman roads.

'Near the same spot are the ruins of the palace of the Inca Tupayupangi, of which La Condamine has given a description in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin. In the quarry which supplied the stones for it, are still seen several in a half-finished state. I know not whether La Condamine has noticed the so-called billiard-table of the Inca. The Indians in the Quicchua language call it *Inca-Chungana*, the play of the Inca; but I doubt whether it was intended for this purpose. It is a recess cut out of the rock with ornaments in the manner of arabesques, in which the ball is supposed to have run. Nothing can be more elegant in our English gardens, and every thing proves the good taste of the Inca; for the seat is placed so as to command a delightful view. Near this spot is a circular brass plate fixed in stone. The Peruvians have decorated it with figures, conceiving it to be the image of the sun. I have taken a drawing of it.

'We have had forty or fifty young crocodiles, on the respiration of which I have made some curious experiments. While other animals diminish the volume of the air in which they live, the crocodile on the contrary augments it. A crocodile shut up in 1000 parts of atmospheric air, containing 274 of oxygen gas, 15 of carbonic acid, and 711 of azote, encreases this mass in an hour and 43 minutes with 124 parts; and these 1124 parts then contain, as I have found by an accurate analysis, 106,8 of oxygen, 79 of carbonic acid, and 938,2 of azote, mixed with other gaseous unknown substances. Thus, in an hour and three quarters, the crocodile produces 64 parts of carbonic acid, and absorbs 167,2 of oxygen; but as 46 parts are found in the 64 parts of carbonic acid, he appropriates only 121 parts of oxygen, which is very little, considering the colour of his blood. He produces 227 parts of azote, or other gaseous substances, upon which acidifiable bases have no effect.

'These experiments I made in the town of Munpex with lime-water and nitrous gas, very carefully prepared. The crocodile is so sensibly affected by carbonic acid gas, and his own exhalations, that he dies when placed in the air, corrupted by one of his species. He, however, lives two or three hours without breathing at all. I made these experiments with crocodiles 7 or 8 inches long. Notwithstanding their diminutive size, they are capable of biting off a finger, and have the courage to attack a dog. These experiments are very difficult to be made, and require

'great circumspection. We bring with us very detailed descriptions of 'the cayman or crocodile of South America: but the descriptions of that of 'Egypt before my departure from Europe were not sufficiently authenti-'cated for me to determine whether it was the same species. It is cer-'tain, at least, that there are three different kinds of crodociles between the 'tropics of the new continent, and that the people there distinguished them 'by the name of *bava*, *cayman*, and *crocodile*. No naturalist has yet distin-'guished these species with sufficient accuracy: these monsters are, how-'ever, the natives of the climate; and in some parts, as at New Barce-'lona, are of such a mild disposition that people may bathe in sight of 'them; in others, as in New Guiana, are so rapacious and cruel that at 'the time we were there they devoured an Indian in the midst of the street, 'upon the quay. At Oratuen we saw an Indian girl, eighteen years old, 'attacked by a crocodile, which held her by the arm: she had the courage 'to take a knife from her pocket with her other hand, and to stick the mon-'ster with it in his eyes till he quitted her, biting off her arm near the shoul-'der. The girl's presence of mind was as surprising as the skill of the In-'dians in healing such a dangerous wound. The amputation and cure 'might have been supposed to have taken place at Paris or London.

'During my stay at Quito, I twice went to the edge of the crater of Pi-'chinca, a mountain in the vicinity of that city. Hitherto, as far as we 'know, no person besides La Condamine had ever seen it; but he was 'without instruments, and could not remain there above a quarter of an 'hour, on account of the excessive cold. I succeeded in carrying my in-'struments thither; I took such measures as I wished to know, and col-'lected air for the purpose of analysing it. On my first visit I was accom-'panied only by a single Indian, and we had a narrow escape. The In-'dian sunk into a cleft up to his middle, and we saw with horror that we 'had been walking upon an arch of frozen snow; for at a few paces from 'us we observed holes, through which the light appeared. Thus before 'we were aware, we found ourselves upon vaults close to the edge of the 'crater. Alarmed, but not discouraged, we changed our route. From the 'circumference of the crater rise three pointed rocks, which overhang the 'abyss, and are kept free from snow by the vapors which are continually 'rising from the mouth of the volcano. I climbed one of these rocks, and 'on its summit found a stone, which being supported only on one side, and 'undermined on the others, projected in the form of a balcony over the 'precipice. Here I stationed myself for the purpose of making 'experiments. The stone, which was only about twelve feet long, and 'half as broad, was violently agitated by frequent shocks of earthquakes, 'of which we counted eighteen in less than half an hour. In order the 'better to examine the bottom of the crater we lay down on our belly, and I 'think imagination cannot figure any thing more horribly terrific than 'what we then saw. The mouth of the volcano forms a circular aperture 'about a league in circumference, the rugged sides of which are covered 'with snow at top, but the gulph is so immense that the summits of se-'veral mountains situated within it may be distinguished. Their tops ap-'peared about 300 fathoms below us: so that you may judge where their 'base must be. I have no doubt but that the bottom of the crater must be 'as low as the city of Quito. When we approached its mouth we were 'almost suffocated with sulphureous vapors; we even saw bluish flames 'glide along in different directions. For two or three minutes we felt vio-'lent shocks, by which the edge of the crater is agitated, but which are not 'perceptible at the distance of 100 fathoms. In the interval of two days 'between my first and second visit to Pichinca we had a very powerful 'shock at Quito, which the Indians attributed to the powder which they 'supposed I must have thrown into the volcano.'

ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ,—*or*, COLLEGE HOURS.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE WRITERS OF THE SPECTATOR.

UPON a late reading of the Spectator I was struck with an uncommon resemblance of the general style of some of the papers with that of Addison, but subscribed with a signature which Addison is known never to have used. These papers have been usually attributed to Eustace Budgel, the friend and disciple of Addison. This writer, who enjoyed in his day his share of reputation, is now forgotten,—few know any thing of him but his name, though as one of the writers in one of the most classical works of the English language, he is doubtless an object of some curiosity. I know no general biography which has mentioned him, but have met with the following account of him in a work of great merit, "Moore's Enquiry into Suicide."

Eustace Budgel was a man of much literary fame at the beginning of the present century,—the relation and friend of Addison, and a very distinguished writer. He was born to a good fortune, and whilst Addison lived and kept him in some political order, held a place under government. But having lost all court favour after Addison's decease, and being a man of great expence and vanity,—having also sunk a large sum of money in the South Sea scheme, and having involved himself in a number of fruitless litigations, he became much distressed. This, added to the chagrin of disappointed ambition, determined him to the commission of suicide. Accordingly, after having been visibly agitated, and almost distracted, for several days, he took a boat, and ordered the waterman to go through London bridge. While the boat was under the bridge, Budgel threw himself overboard, having had the precaution to fill his pocket with stones. The morning before he carried his deadly purpose into execution, he endeavoured to persuade his daughter to accompany him in his death. His only argument to her was, that her life was not worth holding; but she thought otherwise, and refused to concur in the sacrifice.

A REMARKABLE LAW OF CROMWELL.

The rebellion of England, and the protectorate of Cromwell, is perhaps one of the most distinguished æras of our history for the introduction of excellent laws, and a vigorous and inflexible execution of them. Two of these, the Navigation Act, and that against Duelling, deserve all the praise which has been bestowed upon them. To the former, in a great degree, the nation is indebted for its commerce, and consequent wealth; the latter needs only to have had an equal duration, and its fruits might have been of equal profit. This law, or rather ordinance of Cromwell, as protector, against duelling, is known to few but professed lawyers; we therefore present it to our readers. We should premise, however, that it is the only law in our whole code of English statutes which prohibits duelling by the express mention of the word.

"CROMWELL, PROTECTOR,

'It is enacted, That if any person should challenge, or cause to be challenged, or accept, or knowingly carry a challenge to fight a duel, he shall 'be committed to prison without bail for six months, and find security for 'his good behaviour for one whole year after. Persons challenged, not discovering it in twenty-four hours afterwards, to be deemed acceptors.—'Fighting a duel, if death shall ensue, to be adjudged murder. The seconds, in the last case, to be deemed principals, and in every other to be

'banished

'banished from the commonwealth for life, and to suffer death in case of 'return.

'*Whitehall*, 1654. *A. S.* 'CROMWELL.'

BROWN'S ESTIMATE OF MANNERS.

'Let a man build a church, and be remembered six months,' says Hamlet, in Shakespear: we may add, let a man write a book, and illuminate a world by the profoundest science, and his fame may live a summer. How is it that the excellent Brown is forgotten; when his book, and a single sentiment, will stamp his worth?

'Modern English honour is nothing more than the ghost of former 'principles, and produces those effects on the general behaviour and con-'duct of life which might be expected from such a shadowy non-entity.—'There is indeed a decree of heaven that virtue shall never be wholly 'banished from the world; but, like Tithonus in the pagan fable, she 'seems condemned, in this shape of honour, to walk the earth as a 'phantom.'

What sentiment has been more simply and strongly expressed since the days of Bacon?

SATIRES OF DONNE.

The writers of Elizabeth and James appear of a character peculiar to themselves, and are doubtless more original in their style and sentiment than any who have followed them. If not of equal brilliancy and polished elegance with the writers of our Augustan age, they may claim over them the pre-eminence of wisdom, and by a very long interval, that of solid and profound learning. Donne was one of these. He was at once a poet, and the most learned divine and eminent prose-writer of his time. What is still more singular, as a poet and a writer of prose he appears wholly a different man. No poetry is more rugged, no prose more easy, no poetry more harsh, no prose more musical and of better cadence, than those of Donne. The greater part of his satires have enjoyed the merited honour of being translated, as it is justly called, by Pope; but so difficult is it to separate an author's thoughts from his own language, or so suited was the rugged strength of the diction to the vigour of the sense, that in the opinion of Johnson they have gained nothing by the version. The following lines present a full specimen of the manner of Donne:

'I love an honest man, in such I see
'A well-stampt impress from the Deity,
'But when a mimic-devil takes the trade
'Of man-making, and men like you are made,
'Made in the likeness of the devil himself,
'I hate you like the devil.'

INCONSISTENCY IN GIBBON.

Among the many inconsistencies of Gibbon the most glaring are the different traits of the character of Julian. Julian, as is well known, and as Gibbon triumphs in declaring, was an apostate from the christian faith: yet is this same Julian, and by this same historian, thus made to express himself upon his death-bed: 'I now offer my tribute of gratitude to the *eternal Be-'ing*, who has not *suffered* me to perish by the cruelty of a tyrant, by the 'secret dagger of a conspiracy or by the slow tortures of a lingering dis-'ease.

'ease. He has given me in the midst of an honourable career a splendid 'and glorious departure from this world.'

Where did Julian learn these two doctrines, which he thus acknowledges upon his death-bed, the *unity*, and *particular providence*, of this eternal Being? It is impossible that a real infidel, such as Julian is described by Gibbon, could have thus spoken the language, and the fundamental doctrines of christianity. If Julian really spoke in this manner, he had adopted so much of the christian faith, that it must ever be a subject of astonishment that he was not wholly a christian. But this has not been an unfrequent artifice with many infidels, to dress up natural religion, as they are pleased to call their infidelity, in the genuine beauties of revelation, and then produce her as a rival to it.

NARDINI'S CLASSICS.

It is not without the greatest satisfaction that I learn from the Literary Journals that Italian learning is again coming into repute. The greater part of the most eminent of our English writers, and particularly in the Belles Lettres, have been enthusiastically fond of the authors of this language.—Addison was seldom without an Italian book about his person, and the most beautiful of the tales in his Spectator are of Italian origin. He appears to have been as intimately acquainted with Bandello as Dryden with Boccacio. I must here express my surprise that Bandello has not as yet found a translator. His tales are some of them of the most exquisite beauty. He has long been a standing author with the French wits, and they have paid him the compliment to found the greater part of the plots of their comedies upon one or other of his tales. The splendid editions of Davida, Guicciardini, and other Italian Classics lately published, or publishing by Nardini, are no less to the credit of our national taste than to the liberality of our patronage. May they continue to meet with that encouragement which the enterprise of their publishers so justly merits.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

The literature of Spain is by no means so contemptible as we are inclined to imagine it. The contempt of it, however, is by no means confined to our own age, for in Holland, the Bastia of Europe, was printed a book about a century ago, with this singular title, "Dialectica y Eloquencia de los Salvages de Europa,—i. e. Logic and Rhetoric of the Savages of Europe." The contents of this book were collections of Spanish treatises upon these subjects.

SINGULAR EXPRESSION OF AN ITALIAN HISTORIAN.

Is it not singular that the folly of national prejudice, or that of a contempt of every country but their own, should not be confined to the ignorant, but pervade even the most illuminated writers? Guicciardini, the historian of the wars of Italy, speaking of the English, says, 'Assistance was likewise 'expected from another *barbarian* court, that of England.'

GENE-

GENEALOGY.

The Duke of Richmond.

THE genealogy of the Duke of Richmond is too illustrious, and therefore too well known, to require a detailed narrative. It is sufficient to recal to the memory of our readers that he is descended upon the paternal side from the kings of England, and the house of Stuart. He is one of those noblemen who have so early arrived at these hereditary honors as to have left no interval between their first appearance, and conspicuous distinction, upon the stage of public life. Indeed it is much to the praise of the duke of Richmond, that although educated from his earliest life in the sphere of grandeur, and accustomed almost from his very cradle to the homage so justly paid to exalted rank, he has preserved his natural affability undiminished by any pride of station. He succeeded his father in the year 1750, when only in the fifteenth year of his age.

The duke of Richmond is one of those characters who appear to have considered public activity as one of the obligations of their eminent rank. In a reign, the duration of which, happily for the country, has seldom been equalled, and in the long line of our kings never exceeded, the name of the duke will ever stand foremost in the journals of parliament. Of the numerous administrations, from the accession of the present monarch to the period at which we write, it may form the peculiar boast of the duke of Richmond, that he has ever been either their opponent, or associate. Convinced of the equal wisdom and justice of the law of Solon, his grace has long excluded neutrality from his code of public duty.

His first appearance upon the political stage was in the year 1765. It was in this year that the general and loud clamors of the country obtained a temporary victory over the court; and, in despite of the opposition and subtile counteraction of the faction of the earl of Bute, forced their advocates, the Whig party, into the administration. Under the patronage of the duke of Cumberland, the marquis of Rockingham became minister, and the duke of Richmond, as one of the most eminent of the party in rank and abilities, was advanced to an high office. It was one of the articles of the peace of Paris, that the bason of Dunkirk should be wholly demolished; but the French government, with their usual infidelity and inattention to treaties, had hitherto eluded the execution. The people of England, dissatisfied with a peace which gave them so little after a war in which they had conquered so much, resented this delay, and clamorously demanded the demolition. The Rockingham party, as promoted to their offices by the sole but invincible strength of popular favour, were thus compelled to adopt even the popular prejudices, and to appear eager upon a subject which they had wisdom enough, in their private opinions, to value at its real insignificance. The duke of Richmond, therefore, was immediately sent ambassador to France, to urge the full execution of the late treaty. The duke is said to have conducted himself through this business with his usual ability. He could not indeed procure the demolition of the works of Dunkirk,—they remain, even to this day, a standing monument of French faith; but he contrived to satisfy the people of England without offending the court of France.

He returned to England the following year, and was appointed secretary of state for the southern department. The Rockingham administration, however, had now arrived at the period of its dissolution. By a division of the popular party the court was enabled to obtain a complete victory, and having been once conquered, to recover its lost ground, and to triumph in

its turn. Mr. Pitt, the late earl of Chatham, was prevailed to lend his name and influence towards the formation of a new ministry. The Grafton party was thus formed, and the Rockingham dismissed, to make way for its admission. The duke of Richmond was compelled to resign his office of secretary of state, and, what was doubtless a still greater mortification, to resign it to the earl of Shelburne.

From this memorable period to the conclusion of the American war, he continued in opposition to the successive ministries. It is not to our present purpose to follow him through this wide circle of parliamentary opposition; it will be sufficient to say, that no one ever more distinguished himself, whether as the associate of a Whig, or the opponent of a Tory administration. His opposition was upon the broadest basis. It was not confined either to the men or their particular measures, but extended to "the "cause, the motives, and the views, which have brought in *such* men, and "produced *such* measures,—a secret over-ruling influence directed to the "introduction of a court system, no less hostile to the very principles of the "constitution, than contrary to the interest of the very party by whom it "was introduced and supported,—a system of simple favouritism, by "which every thing in the cabinet, parliament, and elsewhere, was to be "submitted to private judgment and arbitrary will, in defiance of public "opinion and parliamentary right."

As this system has been already amply explained in the former biographies of our Register, under the name of the Double Cabinet, it is unnecessary to enter into any further detail. It will be sufficient to add, that the duke of Richmond was no less ardent than constant in his opposition to this system, and that in practice, as well as in profession, in ministry, as well as in his opposition to the administration of others, he has ever distinguished himself as one of the old Whigs, a party to which this kingdom is indebted for whatever of liberty and regular constitution it at present enjoys.

It was in this period that the duke moved his celebrated eighteen resolutions. In the year 1768 lord Hillsborough wrote two official letters, which, however well intended, almost effected the ruin of the country, by provoking the American war. The first of these memorable letters contained instructions to the governor of Massachuset's bay to dissolve the assembly of that province. The second commanded the other American governors to pledge the faith of themselves, and of the English ministry, to the assemblies of their several provinces, that no further taxes should be laid on America, and that such as were already imposed, should be repealed. The Americans, according to the jealous spirit of that unhappy period, were thus led to infer, that the freedom of every assembly on the continent, as well as that of Massachuset's bay, was held only of the will of the minister, and of course that the very preservation of their civil government required an immediate and practical resistance to a doctrine which thus menaced to subvert it. It was certainly very contrary to the principles of the English constitution that any minister should pledge himself for the eventual conduct of parliament. Nor was it less contrary to every principle of policy to apply remedies of such contradictory effect,—at one and the same time to palliate and exasperate,—to promise the repeal of an obnoxious tax, and to dissolve with petulant abruptness a free assembly.

Such was the substance of the eighteen resolutions proposed by the duke of Richmond in the House of Lords, in the year 1770. They produced one of the most extraordinary debates which the house had witnessed.—The duke, in the course of his speech, entered into a full detail of the conduct of the ministry, and declaimed with the enthusiasm of indignant patriotism against the defence of lord Hillsborough, that necessity, as above all law, was above all responsibility. "What further is necessary to vindi-

cate

'cate the severest tyranny under which mankind has ever groaned. Ne-
'cessity is to vindicate every thing, and you are the only judges of that
'necessity. If every thing is thus to be settled between the ministers and
'necessity, what remains for parliament? Nothing, except to remain
'awhile spectators of this ministerial worship, and to become in their turn
'either initiates or victims." Such was the substance, if not the words of a speech which stamped the character of the duke of Richmond, and have procured him the reputation of being the firmest advocate of liberty, and the true principles of the constitution. The language is doubtless ardent, and the sentiments founded in truth.

The duke continued the same ardor, and not unfrequently exhibited the same eloquence, during the whole course of this unfortunate war. He particularly distinguished himself in opposing the prohibitory Fishing Bill, and in supporting the province of Canada in their petition for the repeal of the obnoxious laws for regulating their government. It was at this period that he arraigned with such severity the conduct of lord Sandwich, as first lord of the admiralty, as gave rise to an enmity between them, which terminated only with the life of the latter. Lord Sandwich had imprudently asserted that twenty thousand men would answer all the purposes of home protection and American hostility; and on the first day in the following session acknowledged in full parliament, that he knew at the moment of his assertion that such a force was not sufficient, but that he had only asserted it to induce their consent to a measure which he was persuaded was good. The levity, not to say the audacity, of this avowal, justly exposed him to the vehement censure of the duke of Richmond. It must be confessed that it was deeply tinctured with that profligacy which characterized lord Sandwich, and it cannot excite any surprise that it moved the honest character of the duke of Richmond to such passionate reprobation.

He had thus continued to oppose the American war from its commencement through every gradation of its progress. He proposed the examination of Mr. Penn upon the subject of the petition of the congress, and the general disposition of the people of America. His grace was thus enabled to prove his important assertion, that whatever might be the turbulence of a factious few, a very great majority of all degrees of people wholly disapproved of any attempt to render themselves independent of the parent state.

Nor was it in his opposition to the American war only that the duke exhibited his ardent attachment to the principles of the constitution of his country. Towards the close of this long, this unhappy contest, he introduced into parliament his celebrated propositions for a reform in the representation of the people. The chief points of this project were, that the kingdom of Great Britain was to be divided into five hundred districts, each district to contain an equal population, and to return one member. The right of suffrage, attached to person and not to property, was to be universal. The votes of each parish in the several districts were to be given in their parish church,—the churchwardens delivered these lists to the sheriff of the district, and the sheriff, taking the sum total of the votes of the several candidates, made his return in the usual form.

It must be confessed that this project, however benevolent and full of that ardour of attachment to the cause of liberty which has ever distinguished the duke of Richmond, is very imperfect, and may be justly ridiculed as the dream of a theorist. The constitution, in its representative part, has doubtless many defects; but these will not be amended by making churchwardens returning officers. Nor is equality of population a just basis of equality of representation,—property, if not every thing, is doubtless something, and therefore should be represented in its gradations. With these defects, it

will be considered as the chief praise of the duke of Richmond, not that he proposed such a system, but that in despite of popular clamour, and even some appearance of inconsistency, he had the wisdom to abandon it. Indeed, it has been one of the good effects of the French revolution, that it has exposed not only the folly but the mischief of theories, and has established for ever that rule of sound wisdom, that innovation is but the change of an old evil for a new one, and the evil of the disease for the more fatal mischief of the remedy.

Upon the second ministry of the marquis of Rockingham, upon the termination of the American war, the duke of Richmond became master-general of the ordnance. The death of the marquis divided a party which had been kept together only by their common attachment to their leader. Each endeavoured to obtain the vacant seat of their deceased chief: the marquis of Lansdowne succeeded, and the whigs were divided into two parties,—those who followed the court, and supported the minister of its choice, and those who resented that the marquis, uncalled and unwished for, should thus impose himself upon his party as if their elected chief.—The duke of Richmond was not one of the latter; he preserved his place, and submitted to the nomination of the minister.

The fall of the Shelburne administration restored the duke of Richmond to his former charge, that of a leader of the opposition. The duke was now secretly supported by the invincible, when skilfully conducted, power of the court, who dreaded the extraordinary strength, and independent tone, of the coalition ministry. The contest, after a short interval, ended as might have been expected,—the coalition were compelled to resign, and wholly lost their popularity—Mr. Pitt became minister, and the duke of Richmond once more master of the ordnance.

The public activity of the duke here almost terminates. In the year 1795 he resigned his office of master of the ordnance, but received, in exchange, the command of the royal regiment of horse guards.

The duke, as a parliamentary speaker, abounds in general information. He arranges his matter with judgment, and keeps so steadily to his main point, that he avoids every thing which is not at once important in itself, and immediately connected with his subject. He is particularly able in reply, and never fails to detect, and to expose, whatever his adversaries endeavour to palliate, or misrepresent. Add to this, his great sources of information, his personal boldness, his energy upon some occasions, and his coolness and recollection upon others, and the reader will not be surprised that his grace is considered as one of the most useful speakers of the day. It must be confessed, however, on the other side, that his delivery has nothing of the orator; that it is regular, tedious, and unmarked; slow and costive, and interrupted in almost every sentence by frequent and long pauses. In a word, it is his matter, and not his oratory, which has procured him the reputation he possesses, of being the first of our parliamentary speakers.

To conclude, as one of the leaders of a powerful party, as a public man and as a peer in parliament, the duke of Richmond is one of the few who have preserved through a long course a perfect uniformity of conduct.—Steady in his principles, open and undisguised in their avowal, and inflexible in his opinions,—unremitted in his opposition to what he thinks wrong, and equally unmoved when in the defence of what he is persuaded is right,—such, as a public character, is the duke of Richmond. As a private character, through every relation of domestic life, no one is more amiable.

VETE-

VETERINARY ART.

OF HIDE BOUND.

THE signs of hide-bound are a want of flexibility in the skin, which is pervaded by a general stiffness that seems to form an entire adhesion to the flesh, without the least partial separation or distinction. There is a kind of dusty scurf, plainly perceived underneath the hair, which raises it up in different parts; and giving it another hue, the coat in many places forms an appearance of two or three colours: conveying, even in this trifling circumstance, a very forcible idea of poverty both in food and coat. The horse is generally languid, dull, heavy, and weak; his excrement is dark, foul, and offensive; he sweats much upon very moderate exertion; his coat stares, the hair turns different ways, and affords evident proofs of weakness and debility.

Bad food and want of care are in general the only probable reasons that can be assigned for this complaint. Long, lank grass, on low swampy land, in autumn, and musty hay, or bad oats, at any season, may, if it true, allay the hunger, but not gratify the appetite; for being in itself destitute of the effect and quality of superior food, no nutritive contribution can be conveyed for the generating of blood or the formation of flesh. The sources for the supply of chyle being thus obstructed, the lymphatics are thus deprived of their due proportion of nutritive fluid that should pass through these smaller vessels; and they become not only in some measure contracted, but in a great degree inactive, which, with the want of proper external care and dressing, contribute to an almost universal obstruction of the cutaneous pores. These, from the extraordinary debilitation of the general system, are thrown open by the most moderate exercise.

In respect to the cure of this disorder, very few directions will be necessary; being rather a temporary inconvenience than a disease. Therefore, by way of affording some little change to the circulation, take away a small quantity of blood; and in three or four hours afterwards increase its impetus by a mash of malt, oats and bran, equal parts. Continue this mash every night for a fortnight, stirring in two ounces of flour of brimstone every second night; and for his other feeds morning and noon, give equal parts of oats and bran, with half a pint of old beans in each, to prevent relaxing the body too much by the mashes. At the same time regular and substantial dressing, air, exercise, sound oats, sweet hay, and good soft water, will greatly contribute to promote the cure. And when by these means he has visibly improved in hide, coat, and condition, let him have exercise twice a week, sufficiently violent to produce a moderate sweat, and promote the circulation; taking great care not to let him stand still till he is perfectly cool, when his dressings should be gone through with attention and perseverance. If this method should be unattended with success, there will be reason to suspect that some unknown cause lurks behind; in which case go through a mild course of physic, feeding well between the doses.

OF SURFEITS.

There are two kinds of surfeits, originating from different causes; one being no more than a very advanced stage of the case last described, which being long neglected, all its symptoms encrease, till the entire mass of blood being at last affected the virulence of the disorder displays itself upon the surface of the body.

The other kind of surfeit differing from the former in cause, but very little in effect, is that where from ignorance or inattention a horse is suffered to drink immoderately of cold water when in a violent perspiration, and the blood consequently in the highest degree of circulation.

The circulating fluid being so instantaneously checked by the influence of the frigid element, and the sudden contraction of the solids, the crassamentum becomes immediately thick and inflamed, while the serum or watery part, separating from the other, extravasates itself; and by an effort of nature, is propelled to the skin for transpiration, where the pores are so closely obstructed that its passage to the surface is rendered impracticable. In this situation it becomes united with the perspirable matter already confined there; and is in the course of time, compelled by the progress of internal inflammation to make its way through the skin; upon which it at last appears in a variety of forms and different symptoms, assuming distinct degrees of malignity, according to the state, habit, and constitution of the subject at the time of attack.

The indications of cure are; to resolve the inflammatory crudities, remove cutaneous obstruction, correct the acrimony of the blood and gently quicken the circulation. The better to effect this, take away a moderate quantity of blood, that the impetus may be encouraged; open the body with a few warm mashes; and according to the mildness or inveteracy of its appearance, give either two or three mercurial purges composed of the following ingredients:

Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; jalap (in powder), three drams; calomel, cream of tartar, Castile soap, and ginger (in powder), of each two drams; with syrop of buck-thorn sufficient to make a ball.

The doses must be given at proper intervals; particular care being taken to guard against cold, on account of the mercury contained in the composition. In three days after the last doses, a course of alteratives must be entered upon, and the medicine composed as follows:

Antimony levigated, and sulphur each half a pound; mineral æthiops, and cream of tartar each four ounces. These are to be mixed well together, and divided into four equal parts of two ounces each for twelve doses; one of which must be given every night with the feed of corn; the latter being first sprinkled with water, the better to retain the powders.

These must be continued with the utmost punctuality for a month, during all which time let two ounces of nitre be given every morning in a pail of soft water. Should any trifling eschars, scabs or excoriations prove obstinate upon any part of the body, they may be washed with equal parts of soap, ley, and lime water.

If in the course of a month no considerable advantage should be produced by the above prescriptions, the doses must be gradually encreased from two ounces to two and a half, and in another week to three ounces for each dose, both of the composition and the nitre.

OF THE MANGE.

The mange is a distemper so universally known, as to render a particular description unnecessary. It proceeds chiefly from poor feeding: hence it is very little seen among horses of any estimation; but it is almost entirely confined to the lower class of stables and proprietors.

In a mangy horse the skin is generally tawny, thick and full of wrinkles, especially about the mane, the loins, and tail; and the little hair that remains in those parts stands almost always straight out or bristly; the ears are commonly naked or without hair, the eye and eyebrows the same; and when it affects the limbs, it gives them the same aspect: yet the skin is not raw here nor peels off, as in the surfeit.

tual

Where this distemper is caught by infection, if taken in time it is very easily cured: and the sulphur ointment is recommended as most effectual for that purpose, rubbed in every day. To purify and cleanse the blood give antimony and sulphur for some weeks after. There are a great variety of external remedies for this purpose, such as train-oil and gun-powder, &c. most of them evidently improper. The following has been recommended and approved.

Take burnt alum and borax in very fine powder, of each two ounces; white vitriol and verdigris powdered, of each four ounces; put them into a clean pot, with two pounds of honey, stirring them till they are incorporated; when cold, add two ounces of strong aqua fortis.

But when this disorder, as is generally the case, is contracted by low feeding and poverty of blood, the diet must be mended, and the horse properly indulged with hay and corn. With this view there must be a constant supply of warm mashes prepared with half malt and half bran, or equal parts of oats and bran, with four ounces of honey dissolved in each: let these be given every night and morning, with a feed of dry corn every day at noon. During this treatment, which must be continued a week, to resolve the acrimony of the fluids, and soften the rigidity of the skin, give one ounce of sulphur in each mash, and one ounce of nitre in water every night and morning. In a week or ten days when the frame becomes more invigorated, discontinue the mashes and let the diet be changed to good oats and sweet hay, giving in the morning and evening feeds, one of the following powders, intermixed with the corn, first sprinkled with water,

Sulphur and prepared antimony, each a pound, rubbed well together in a mortar, and then divided into twenty-four equal parts, for as many doses.

Or, antimony levigated, and sulphur, of each twelve ounces, liver of antimony, and cream of tartar, each half a pound. These to be well mixed together, and divided into the same number of doses as the former.

As to the external treatment; previous to the commencement of the mashes, procure a pail of warm water, and a quarter of a pound of soft soap (tied up in a linen rag) and with this forming a strong lather, let every infected part be thoroughly washed and cleansed, so that no scurf or filth be left upon the surface; then rub tenderly dry with a coarse cloth or separated hay bands; and on the following morning begin to rub in upon every part affected a due portion of the following ointment:

Weak mercurial ointment, half a pound; quicksilver, four ounces; white helebore, (in powder) three ounces; black pepper, (in powder) and oil of tartar, of each an ounce; with olive oil, sufficient to make it of a proper softness.

The unction must be repeated for a week, ten days, or a fortnight, according to the urgency of the symptoms; and let the powders before mentioned, with the nitre also be continued for three weeks or a month. As soon as the horse appears in a condition to bear it, take away a moderate quantity of blood, and give him afterwards two very mild doses of physic.

LAW.

LAW.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

BYRNE AND ANOTHER, v. AGUILAR.

After the notice of rendering, farther proceedings against the bail to cease.

The defendant who was bail in the original action, obtained a rule to shew cause why the proceedings against him should not be stayed, for irregularity with costs.

On the 17th February, after a verdict obtained by the plaintiffs on the original action, on which judgment was entered in Easter term, they sued out a latitat against the defendant on his recognizance of bail, returnable the first return after Easter term. On the 13th May, being the eighth day after the return of the writ, Manly the principal, surrendered himself in discharge of his bail; and on the same day a notice of such service was lodged with the clerk of the rules, and the marshals certificate of render delivered to the filazer to enter an exoneretur on the bail-piece. Notwithstanding, the present defendant one of the bail, was served with a declaration on the 26th of June, and notice to plead given within the first four days of Michaelmas term. Notice was then given that the court would be moved, which was accordingly done last term, when this rule was granted. Manly the principal was not charged in execution in Trinity term, because the attorney of the plaintiffs conceived (as he stated in his affidavit) that it would have prevented the plaintiffs from proceeding in this action; but it was their intention to have charged Manly in execution, if the defendant after the render had applied to the court or a judge to stay proceedings in this cause against the bail on payment of costs in the action against the bail; which was sworn to be the general practice in such cases. The question therefore was, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to proceed in this action, for want of such application on the part of the bail?

Littledale shewed cause against the rule, and relied on the practice as above stated, and said, that by the defendant's not having applied to stay proceedings till Michaelmas term, to which he could only have entitled himself on payment of costs, the plaintiffs had lost the opportunity of charging the principal in execution in Trinity term. In support of this opinion he cited several cases, and among the rest Abbot v. Rowley,* in which the objection was expressly taken to making the rule absolute, for staying proceedings against the bail, unless upon the terms of paying the costs of the action against them as well as of the action against the principal; which was accordingly ordered. He also observed that before the rule of Court in Trin. 1. Anne,† by which it was ordered that if the bail were impleaded in debt upon the recognizance, that they should have eight days to render the defendant, and that on notice thereof all further proceedings should cease, the plaintiff was entitled to his costs in the suit against the bail, though it was otherwise as to the costs of a *scire facias* before the statute 8 and 9 W. III. and that rule which was made to give an indulgence to the bail could not take away the costs which were given by statute: the defendant therefore could only avail himself of the indulgence given by the rule of court on the condition of paying the costs which had legally accrued.

Wigley contra said, this was an attempt to fix the bail with the whole

* 3 Bos. and Pull. 13. † Vide Instr. Cler. B. R. 395.

debt

debt, because the costs of the action in the recognizance were not paid, not having been demanded; and although they had complied with the rule and practice of the court in having rendered the principal in due time, and given the proper notice, in which case the rule of Trin. 1. Anne, expressly declares that all further proceedings against the bail shall cease. Even before that rule the court in one case,* where proceedings were stayed on the application of the bail in debt on the recognizance, only allowed costs, because there had been pleadings in the cause before such application, but since the rule all subsequent proceedings, after a render in due time and notice, are made irregular and void without the necessity of applying to stay them. If then the plaintiffs be entitled to costs up to the time when the render was made, and the notice given, they must be obtained by some other mode of redress, or application to the court, and not by proceeding in the action against the bail. In Abbott, v. Lawley,† the application was to stay proceedings on payment of the debt as well as the costs; but here the render was in time to discharge the bail from their liability to the debt.

Lord Ellenborough, C. J. If a plaintiff proceed after due notice of the render, he does it at his peril, the rule of court having declared that on such conditions all further proceedings shall cease.

Per Curiam. Rule absolute, without costs.

GLASSINGTON, AND OTHERS, ASSIGNEES OF DICKEY, A BANKRUPT, V. RAWLINS, AND OTHERS.

In trespass for taking and carrying away certain goods of the plaintiff's which had been the property of the bankrupt, the question was, whether the act of bankruptcy, which consisted in lying in prison two months upon an arrest for debt, were complete at the time of issuing the commission? It appeared that the bankrupt was arrested for debt on the 14th of October 1800, and lay in goal beyond the 9th of December following, on which day the commission issued, which, if either the day of arrest, or the day of the commission issued, were to be reckoned inclusively made up 56 days, or two lunar months, the time required by the statute 21 Jac. 1. c. 19, s. 2. according to the common legal computation of months. The plaintiffs however were nonsuited at the trial before Lawrence J. at the sittings at Westminster after the last term, upon a supposition that the bankrupt had not lain in prison two complete months when she commission issued.

Garrow and Park shewed cause against a rule obtained for setting aside the nonsuit. The words of the statute are, that every person using trade, &c. who "being arrested for debt, shall after his arrest lie in prison two months, &c. shall be adjudged a bankrupt; and in the said cases of arrest, or lying in prison for such debt from the time of his said first arrest," which words *after* and *from* must be construed to be exclusive of the day of arrest as well as the day of suing out the commission, according to their natural signification, and because there is no fraction of a day in law. The system of the bankrupt laws supposes the bankrupt to be a criminal, and therefore the several provisions which declare them to be in that state must be construed strictly. Besides the very ground and reason of declaring the act of bankruptcy in question, which has relation back to the time of the arrest, is from the presumed insolvency of the person at the time, who upon an arrest has not credit enough to procure bail for 56 days; but that cannot be said unless he has that

* Anon. Hil. 11 W. 3. 1 Salk. 101. † 3 Bos. and Pull 19.

entire number of days to redeem himself. The arrest may take place so late on the first day, that it may preclude any endeavour to find bail then. And in Gordon v. Wilkinson,* Lord Kenyon said he could not conceive how a commission of bankrupt could be taken out in such a case before the two months were expired: and afterwards he observed that the act of bankruptcy itself was not completed till the expiration of the two months.

Lawrence J. the nonsuit, proceeded on the supposition that the bankrupt has not lain two months in prison before the commission was issued: but upon calculating the number of days, with reference to the rule of law, which has been established for computing time from any act done, it appears that we were mistaken at the trial. The question is, whether the day of the arrest is to be included in the computation? And I am of opinion that it must be so included upon the authority of the King v. Addenby,† where the rule was laid down generally, that where the computation of time is to be made from an act done, the day when such act is done is to be included. Here the computation of the two months is to be from an act done, namely, from the arrest of the trader, and therefore the day on which the arrest is made, must be included in the reckoning.——Per Curiam, Rule absolute.

SARELL, ADMINISTRATOR, &c. v. WINE.

Statute of Limitation. Promise laid to Intestate.

THIS was an action of assumpsit upon the money counts, in all of which the promises were laid to be made to the intestate; to which non-assumpsit and the statute of limitations were pleaded. At the trial before Lord Ellenborough C. J. at the sittings after last term at Guildhall, the only evidence given was of an acknowledgment by the defendant since the death of the intestate, and within six years of an old existing debt due to the intestate more than six years ago. Thereupon a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to move to set it aside and enter a non-suit, which was accordingly moved for on a former day by

Gibbs, who observed that though an implied promise to pay might be raised from an acknowledgment of the debt, yet it must be raised to a person living at the time when the acknowledgment was made, and could not refer back by relation to a period before the intestate's death; and if not then the evidence could not apply to any of the counts of the declaration,

Lord Ellenborough, C. J. when cause was to have been shewn, said that the case of Green, v. Crane, reported in 2 Ld. Raym. No. 1. 6 Mod. 349, and 1 Salk. 28. was decisive in support of the objection, and that a nonsuit must be entered.

Park for the plaintiff admitted that that case was in point against him, if the court thought that it had been properly ruled.

Per Curiam Rule absolute.

* 8. Term. Rep. 507. † Douglas 463.

DRAMA.

OPENING OF THE WINTER THEATRES.

ON Saturday the 12th of this month, Drury Lane theatre opened for the season. It has undergone no alteration since last winter, indeed such is the airiness and architectural elegance of the house that it is scarcely capable of improvement. The company has received some new recruits from Covent Garden. Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnstone, and Mr. J. Johnstone, have left the former theatre, and have already appeared, with much applause, on the boards of old Drury. But an accession of this kind is not likely to overbalance the disadvantages attending the desertion of Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. The former having become a proprietor and manager of the rival house, must naturally much distress the state of affairs at a theatre which he long supported by his accomplished acting and unequalled skill. What induced this desertion it is in vain to enquire. A theatre to which he has so long been habituated, a company with which he has so long been connected, must receive a deep wound from his departure. The abdication of Mrs. Siddons might be tolerated; but to part with Kemble, is, in our opinion, to lose the talisman of success. We are fearful that it was occasioned by some misunderstanding with the proprietors. We deprecate those *plusquam civilia bella*, which have produced a rupture too great to be closed again. The Drury Lane company are now in a state of deplorable weakness. Bannister, indeed, and Mrs. Jordan, may, perhaps, do something, but there is no talent to second them. Pizaro was the play with which this theatre opened. The profits of the first night were destined to the patriotic fund, and the play was selected as being of a patriotic nature; the receipts were upwards of 500l. As no dramatic novelty has yet appeared, it follows that there can be no food for criticism.

COVENT GARDEN opened on Monday the 14th with Speed the Plough. The house has undergone some alteration since last season. The slips of the second gallery have been converted into boxes, and the same portion of boxes have been subducted from the third tier, and turned into private ones. The house has, likewise, been newly painted, and a most elegant and sumptuous proscenium has been added. The leading novelty of this house was the appearance of Mr. Kemble, on Saturday the 24th, in his celebrated character of Hamlet, the chief d'œuvre of his performances, the perfection of his skill, and the greatest dramatic treat of the day. He was received on first presenting himself with loud acclamation, and for ten minutes was unable to proceed from the reiterated bursts of applause. Hamlet is the character which Mr. Kemble made the study of his life, which he has improved in every representation, and which we do not hesitate to assert that he acts with a spirit as ardent, as correct, and strong, as that with which the divine bard conceived it. The character of Hamlet is that of a man of mixed passions; it requires thus a peculiar artifice of delineation, a largeness of conception, rarely found in common actors; as such, it is peculiarly adapted to Mr. Kemble. Hamlet is not compelled to whine like a Romeo, to rage like an Othello, or to triumph with the boisterous insolence of a Richard; yet has he tincture of all of them, and distinct features, and characteristic colours of his own. It is this blending, this amalgamation of passions, which makes Hamlet the most difficult task to a performer. He is the courtier, the philosopher, the gentleman, the hero, and the prince; and the player must bring to the representation of this part qualities which are rarely found united. A dignity and majesty of figure, a grave, and as occasion suits, a relaxing deportment, a peculiar polish, and gentility of manners, an animation,

animation, an irresolution, a capability of quick transactions from one passion into another, from sense into incoherency, and from the height of passion to the gentleness of the *'Dove when first her golden couplets are disclosed.*

All these requisites met in Mr. Kemble. In the scene with his mother he ascended to the extremest point of passion; and in conversational parts, such as were simply exchange of dialogue, he was equally happy. He had the grace, the ease, the mirth, the raillery of the gentleman, without any diminution of the dignity of the prince. In the scenes of counterfeit madness Mr. Kemble is beyond all praise; the expression of his countenance, pregnant with meaning, sufficiently indicated it only to be assumed. His grave irony, as became the character, was graceful, and, in its most evident success, had nothing of the tone of insolence or triumph. Nothing could equal the rapture with which his whole peformance was received.

A lady of the name of Mortimer made her first appearance on any stage, in the character of Ophelia; we have but faint hopes of her, and the stage is likely to gain no accession from her talents.

The Haymarket theatre closed on Thursday the 17th instant.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

State of the Irish parties; Views of the Separatists, and Catholics; discontent of the latter, and irreconcileable enmity of the former; Remonstrance of Russia and Prussia; State of the Continental Powers; The Cape and St. Domingo advised to be attacked; War against our Merchandise; Danger of Portugal; Policy of Spain and France relative to this kingdom; Attack on the French gun-boats by Sir James Saumarez.

THE object which may be said principally to occupy the attention of the British government is the distracted state of Ireland. In our last, we detailed the rise and progress of the conspiracy, its fatal explosion, and the means of prevention employed by his Majesty's ministers. Since then the punishment of the conspirators has commenced judicially, and many have paid the forfeit of their crimes. But the penalties of the law have only been inflicted on the poorer sort; whom it is charity to suppose rather deluded by others, than agents of rebellion themselves, and of whom the greater mass are only instruments in the hands of more powerful and accomplished directors. Hitherto nothing like a chief has been discovered, no one has yet appeared of sufficient rank, dignity and enterprise, to challenge this distinction. Three men indeed have been apprehended, of a condition superior to the lower class, who were conspicuous in the tumults, which it was hoped the union had put an end to, and against whom it was supposed there is sufficient evidence of participation in the conspiracy of the 21st. The names of these men are Emmet, Russel, and Redmond, the two first are expected to make large disclosures, being supposed to have directed the operations of the rebels, and to have drawn up the manifesto for a provisional government; the latter on the day previous to his trial committed suicide in his prison. Undoubtedly, if by a premature explosion, the Irish rebellion was crushed in its infancy, and happily, notwithstanding the unprepared state of government, was unable to make head against its weak opposers, it is yet the character of this rebellion to be wrapped in the darkest obscurity, and to augment the fears of ministers by this alarming mysteriousness. A few remarks on this subject will not be uninteresting to those who are concerned in the fate of this unhappy kingdom.

It was understood in both kingdoms, at the æra of the union, that something of those severe restraints which bowed down the Catholics would be remited

remitted to them, on condition of their not obstructing a measure in which the whole force of government was tried. The Catholics had indeed been favourable to the union from this inducement only; instead of opposing it with those weapons with which they were well acquainted, they joined in appeasing and conciliating the minds of the people, and persuaded them to concur in a measure from which they first averted. Accordingly, when the union was completed, they expected the reward of their services, and what they asked did not appear difficult to grant. But whilst they were sanguine in their hopes, and looked for prosperity and freedom to their long persecuted cause, on a sudden a change in his Majasty's council intercepted their wishes, and left them to the mercy of a cabinet who were known to succeed in their places in pledged hostility to the liberties of the catholics. Whatever might be the causes which produced the removal of the Pitts and Grenvilles, the catholic emancipation was at least made the stalking-horse. It was said at the time, that the party of the ex-minister having carried the union by the promise of catholic emancipation, had proposed it in council, where it met with the disapprobation of a great personage who held it contrary to the tenor of the coronation oath. If it were true therefore that the Pitts and Grenvilles had resigned on account of this opposition, it could not be doubted but that the ministers chosen to succeed them were hostile to the catholic cause. When therefore the chiefs of this party saw themselves disappointed, and the promises made to them eluded as it were by a juggle, they were irritated to a degree in which it was difficult to forbear. But the prudence with which they had a long time endeavoured carry the cause of their emancipation, did not break out in offensive murmurs of complaint, but proceeded to its redress in temperance and wisdom. Accordingly the catholic noblemen who were resident in England approached the throne in the most firm and measured address we ever recollect. They explained the cause of their grievances, their patient sufferings under growing oppression, their tried loyalty and attachment to the throne, and their rooted abhorrence of all who endeavoured to disturb the peace and establishment of his majesty's government.

This address having obtained the signatures of the most respectable members of the Irish peerage; was sent to the office of the secretary of state, and submitted to the deliberation of ministers. But from *this officina* it came out very different from what it went in; many of the more strong expressions were liquidated to the humours of the party, and after this adulteration it was suffered to be presented to the king.

This was the state of the catholic cause, and the usage which those leaders met with, by whose intervention the union was brought about. But the catholic party was not the only discontented party in Ireland; in truth, whatever revenge they might feel from their disappointments, it is certain they were not exasperated to disloyalty and rebellion. Government had no apprehension that *they* favoured the cause of the enemy, and the catholics themselves were too well acquainted with his insidious views to confide in the promises which might be held out to them. They and their ancestors had long lived under the British government, they had formed their habits to it, and had conceived the most rooted attachment to its principles; their only desire was to render their allegiance more pleasant and binding by making it proceed from gratitude and the acknowledgment of favours.

But there was a strong party in Ireland, called the separatists, who were jointly made up of the catholics and protestants, whose object was wholly to loosen the connection of the two kingdoms, and against whom, but at the point of the bayonet, the measures of the union would never have been carried. The members of this party were rebels at heart, conspirators from principle, traitors from a sense of honour, enemies without the cover of hypocrisy,

pocrisy, or the mask of dissimulation. It was by them that the celebrated society of united Irishmen had been organized; they composed its leading members, and had sworn destruction to the British name and influence. With them it would not have been enough that the union was not carried, they had resolved not to rest till they had shaken the whole fabric of the state, and had substituted another form of government. With them it was no great object to procure catholic emancipation, they had in view another end, to procure emancipation altogether, civil and political, from the tyranny of England. It was these men who had suffered in the late rebellion, who had raised *arms* against the established authority, and who had in the opinion of the most lenient, been treated perhaps with too much severity. But this severity, though it had thinned some of the leaders, had left a growing supply behind; the consumption of the gallows, and the whipping-post had rather augmented than exhausted the treason. Their minds were exasperated to a more deadly revenge from the usage they had met with, and the daily encreasing heap of new oppressions added fuel to the flame.

The catholics, the greater body at least, they knew to be well affected to the British government, they were well acquainted, however, with their discontent at the late abandonment; they knew that their hearts were fixed on emancipation, and they knew, likewise, the recent juggle by which they had been tricked out of it. On the Catholics, therefore, they reckoned for support, and though persuaded that they could not go to their whole length of redress, they did not doubt of their good-will to harass government, at the same time they had been careful to dissemble their intentions, and persuade the catholics that their views terminated in the same end. It was by these men that the present conspiracy was hatched; the catholics were unacquainted with it, and disapproved it. Against the machinations of these miscreants, government must be perpetually vigilant; they seek the extermination of the protestant name, the protestant government, and the British connection. It is said indeed that they would not call in foreign assistance; but there is a reasonable suspicion of this. The rebels of this war are the same as the rebels of the last, and if there be any difference, it makes in favour of their attachment to the French.

It is well known that the united Irishmen invited the French invasion in the year 1798, and that Hoche with whom they negociated, and with whom many of their leaders were seen, was dispatched to command them. It is well known that the negociation at Lisle was broken off by the influence of their emissaries; and that our ambassador was treated with the most wanton insult. It is ridiculous, therefore, to imagine them averse from a a French invasion. They invite it, and are now preparing for it, and nothing but an active and well directed vigilance in our cabinet, can disconcert their efforts.

Such is the history of the Irish parties. We shall be excused a lengthened detail of such important matter.

The foreign intelligence of this month contains little of importance. The war notwithstanding the menaces on both sides, seems unaccountably to stagnate, perhaps from the necessity of things, and not from any want of zeal in those that conduct it. But we feel it our duty to protest in strong terms against a slumbering inactivity, which saddles us with all the expences, and acquires nothing of the glory and advantages of war. Never certainly were our forces more adequate to an enlarged enterprize, our soldiers and our sailors more eager for conquest, or the people more unanimous in support of government, but what effects do we see from these powerful combinations?

It may be proper to examine the reasons of this apparent inactivity.

Whatever

Whatever expectations might have been entertained of organizing a continental confederacy, it is certain no hopes can be built upon any present disposition of the European courts,—and as it is perhaps but prudence in England not to hazard the experiment of an internal attack upon France from her own resources alone, ministers are possibly not without an excuse for the present inactivity of the war. Without allies, no impression could be made upon the enemy; and though their colonies might fall into our hands (as some of them already have) yet this was a species of hostility which scarcely paid its own expences, and left us, even in its fullest success, burdened with useless conquests. It is supposed, however, that armaments are fitting out for the reduction of the most valuable islands, and it is reasonably to be lamented that we have not retaken them with the same ease with which we delivered them up. For the purpose of reducing the Cape we should recommend that troops be wholly drawn from the east, in which quarter our army is flourishing, and sufficient to keep in awe the hostile powers of India, though half its numbers were drafted. There is yet however some apprehension that the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope is strongly reinforced by the squadron which sailed from Europe in the spring, under Admiral Linois.

If this be the case it will be no inconsiderable armament that can reduce it, and the shores of Africa may be awakened with a campaign as glorious and successful as that which our troops lately sustained on those of *Asia*.

The next colony of importance is St. Domingo. It is certain the French were never more remote from success than at the present moment. The victories which they obtained over the blacks were any thing but conquest; the island was deluged with blood, and such was the savage hostility of both parties, that they seemed unwilling to stop the effusion, till no more was left to be shed. It is well known, that since the commencement of the rebellion, upwards of 60,000 men have been transported to the colony from France. But even so great a power when attacked by the inveterate foes of the climate and the camp, pestilence and dissension, was necessarily inadequate to its object, and when to these are joined the perpetual consumption alike of victory and defeat, it is no matter of wonder that the phantom only of a French army should remain. The First Consul would perhaps be willing to withdraw the wreck of his troops from this unprofitable seat of war, but it is now beyond his power. The ports of St. Domingo are blocked up by an English squadron, and many ships have already been captured, coming with supplies from Europe. But, notwithstanding all their vigilance, two men of war escaped, and have been been chaced into the harbour of Ferrol, where they are closely blockaded.

Though it might be impolitic in England to seize this colony for herself, yet the French troops should be compelled to surrender, and a prize made of the ships in the port.

In respect to the state of the continental powers, there is little to observe. Russia and Prussia have indeed remonstrated against the seizure of Hanover, as is evident from an official paper in the Hamburgh Correspondent; but the light shafts of remonstrance are little felt—the frivolous weapons of the cabinet can avail nothing against the inflexible ambition of France. If these guardians of the north of Europe would remonstrate to any purpose, or if they felt in its full force the violation of the German neutrality, an army should instantly be marched, and its independence protected at the point of the bayonet.

The jealousy of the First Consul has almost wholly intercepted our communication with France, and scarcely are any of his proceedings known amongst us. Immense preparations are indeed making in every port to invade us, and a kind of fishing-boat navy is soon to sail for our destruction.

tion. Some of these boats may perhaps possess greater advantages than ordinary transports, but they will certainly be inefficacious to their purpose, unless protected in their passage to England by a larger squadron of ships than the French can command.

Government, however, has wisely endeavoured to smother them in the infancy of preparation, and a successful attack has been made upon the harbour of Boulogne, in which Sir James Saumarez succeeded in destroying many of their gun-boats. These, however, are small matters, and it were to be wished that something more enterprising were attempted. But if such be the state of the war with us, let us see if it assumes a higher dignity in the hands of the French.

The First Consul only wages war against our broad cloths and our flannels, and is distracted that all his vigilance cannot prevent their finding a market in every corner of his kingdom. His, therefore, is a war of customs and duties; he is turned into a general of excise, and conquers no other armies than armies of smugglers, and gains no other spoils than contraband goods.

This mercantile method of conducting the war is not very consistent with the dignity of the hero. To intercept the entrance of a bale of goods into his ports, and to cut off a cargo of Birmingham ware, are certainly no great acts of generalship; and yet this is the only one on which he now seems employed, and this project he pursues with the most jealous activity. Invasion he may be supposed to have laid aside, as he is now perpetually tortured with an invasion of another kind. An army of Englishmen he would not perhaps fear; but how is it possible to contend with our muslins, our leather, our poplins, and Irish linens? The dignity of the conquest, it is said, ennobles the hero, but a custom-house seizure has seldom been ranked among the feats of war, and the victories over contraband goods have obtained no record in the annals of fame.

In a word, nothing gives so plain a lie to his invincibility, as his warfare with our merchandize. They cross him in every part of his kingdom; they are the locusts which cannot be chaced out; they return in constant swarms, and prey upon the harvest of France.

In this alarming predicament, what can our enemy do? The stillness of the campaign leaves him no delight in war, and instead of reading victories and battles in the gazettes of the European courts, he sees nothing but the balance of exchange, the request for British merchandize, and the fairs of Leyden and Leipsic.

Commerce, when left to itself, will always find out the ways and means of consumption. Interest is no blind guide. The necessities of a people must be supplied, and they are not likely to deny themselves conveniencies at the caprice of a governor. The people of France feel no hostility against us, nor we to them; they would as soon wear our manufactures as those of any other nation. We believe, indeed, sooner; because they are cheaper and better; and we would sooner drink their wines than those of any other country. But to the First Consul, our manufactures are the poisoned shirt of Hercules, and he would prevent their importation like a bale of goods coming from an infected country.

Such is the state of war on both sides. Nothing is yet done to awaken us to a knowledge of our condition; and the first real effect of our being at war is likely to be discovered from the visit of the tax-gatherer.

Portugal, however, appears to approach the crisis of her fate: her relation to the two belligerent powers, that of a weak neutrality, affords her little protection against the savage despotism of the French government.—It is true, indeed, that France and Portugal are bound to each other by a treaty

treaty of peace; but these are not times, nor is France a nation, in which the faith of treaties is much regarded.

There are circumstances, however, which still render it a matter of doubt, whether the First Consul will attempt the invasion of Portugal.—The court of Spain is already too well acquainted with the French, to wish them nearer neighbours; and it cannot be supposed, in the present situation of the First Consul, and whilst the people are groaning under the expences of a war, that he would wish to add another to the list of his enemies, and thus give a beginning to a confederacy amongst the different powers of Europe, which he has so much reason to dread.

Spain and the First Consul are equally unwilling that the rich American colonies of the former should be thrown into the risk of war; they justly dread the visit of the English fleet in the ports of Peru and Mexico. The conquest of Egypt has taught them to rely little upon distance, obnoxious climate, and such fortresses as Spanish engineers may have raised in South America. As long as Spain maintains her present neutrality, weak as it certainly is, her colonies are safe. The law of nations, according to English construction, as well as our laws of treason, requires an overt act as a cause of war. We are not accustomed to draw the sword upon supposition, or upon loose and vague interpretations of doubtful acts, into acts of hostility, and give commencement to an evil of so dreaded an extent.

The American colonies are thus protected for the present, and England is under a similar disadvantage with France, that of having no object of attack. Like the First Consul, we are compelled to keep up our armies and navies with the utmost prodigality of expence, to undergo all the burthens of a war without the consolation of the spoil, and to assume the attitude of hostility without striking a blow.

The union of Spain with the First Consul in his war against England, could be of no service to the latter; on the contrary, by throwing so many rich prizes at the mercy of our fleets, it must give us what we so much wish, objects of victory, at least of attack, and something towards the payment of our expences. Bonaparte, therefore, can never desire this union, except from some other advantage sufficiently great for a counterpoise. The assistance which Spain could afford him towards the conquest of Portugal, is not of this value. In the first place, he does not want such assistance, for, unhappily, Portugal can afford no effectual resistance against the French arms. Nor is Portugal, that part of it at least which the First Consul would seize, of such value to him, as to induce him to incur the risk of South America becoming the prize of England; for we may rest assured that England would thus seek a double end, that of punishing the false neutrality of Spain, and counterbalancing the French acquisition by one of equivalent value.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Reflections on our Military Establishments—Cause of rejecting the Volunteers—Irritation on account of their Reduction—State of the Army—State of Parties—Slow Progress in Finances.

THE preparations which the nation had made to repel the menace of invasion being generally esteemed adequate to the measure of the danger, it reposed from that perturbation into which it had first been plunged, and examined with coolness the state of its resources. Our readers will recollect that the first measure of defence was the embodying of the militia, for which an act had been passed so late as March last, when his Majesty's

message was made known to the house. To this succeeded the calling out of the supplemental militia, and filling the exhausted regiments of regulars. So great had always been the distrust of ministers, that the pledges of peace had not been esteemed sufficient security. The treaty of Amiens was to be supported by a military force exceeding that which had been employed in any other wars; and to the many defects of this treaty was added the necessity of being prepared against a surprise, and an almost momentary infraction.

The forces of the nation were therefore formidable on our entrance into the war; but, considering the menace of invasion, were not wholly adequate to our defence. The first measure of government for obtaining an army, was to pass what was called the Army of Reserve Bill; which not only supplied them with the number demanded, which was only 50,000 men, but became a source of supply to the established army, and indeed emptied the streams of its own exuberance into the exhausted channel of the regulars. Men were enticed by enormous bounties to enlist in the army of reserve, and thirty guineas were the common offer for a substitute. As this was sufficient to allure a poor wretch who had never perhaps seen gold before, the army of reserve became copiously supplied, and indeed overflowed above its limited numbers—but, notwithstanding, was never destined to be filled!

It received supplies, but could not retain them; it was a *sieve* through which every thing ran, but nothing staid. The reason was obvious enough. A recruit received thirty guineas for consenting to serve in the army of reserve during the war; having gotten a taste for military stipends, and being alienated from his business, with little relish, after the first habits of a soldier, for the customary employments of industry, he scarcely balanced it a moment in his thoughts, whether it were better or worse to be a soldier for seven years, or for life. It was to be expected, therefore, that he would not be proof against the additional temptation of the regular service which he was permitted to enter, and be converted into an orthodox soldier.

The policy of ministers is undoubtedly not without its praise; in converting the army of reserve into this depot for the regulars, and thus making it a double engine of defence in filling its own channels, and another's likewise. But it may be doubted whether the public be fairly treated, who are thus compelled to be daily balloting for the means of supplying a force which squanders away what it receives, and indeed only receives that it may squander. The accumulated force of Great Britain, according to the last estimates delivered at the Secretary of War's Office, is as follows:

Guards	10,000
Cavalry (regulars)	17,000
Artillery (ditto)	3,000
Regulars (infantry) including about 20,000 of them then raised for the army of reserve	46,000
Militia, exclusive of the supplementary	49,000

IN IRELAND.

Regulars altogether	34,000
Militia	20,000

The regular force now in Great Britain is not less than 100,000 men.—The militia nearly the same numbers. Of the volunteers, as there has been much tampering with this body, it will be necessary to speak at large, to explain the cause which influenced ministers to reduce them, and the discontent which has arisen thereupon. When the utmost means were to be

employed for national defence, and the General Defence Bill was passed, the intention of government evidently was, to encourage the volunteer system, which, whatever might be its defects, was infinitely preferable to an indiscriminate levy of such who were beyond the power of military discipline, and on whom, from the limited discretion of the officers appointed over them, military discipline could effect nothing. But in thus inviting men to come forward, some compromise was necessarily to be made with them. The volunteers accordingly claimed exemption from the army of reserve, and the militia, and presuming upon their serving their country one way, thought it hard that they should be compelled to serve it in a double capacity. This exemption, though never openly conceded to them, was tacitly granted by the ministers, and it was understood to be contained in the compact, that they should be exempt from any other than voluntary service.

Here then was the strongest inducement to be a volunteer; it protected a man from being a more active soldier. These forces thus augmented daily, and tide collecting upon tide, the kingdom was overflowed with such a military inundation, that the regular, the militia, and army of reserve establishments, were in danger of being swept away. Government now saw itself possessed of a force, which not only exceeded its necessities, but even went so far as to make it reasonably apprehensive that such a body was too unweildy to be manageable, and, if suffered to consolidate itself, would be too massy to break down. There was, moreover, no little despotism exercised in these corps, and in the districts from which they were drawn. We shall briefly explain it.

A man of rank or opulence in a town or parish obtained permission to raise a troop of volunteers. Immediately he went to work, and selected a committee—they selected the members of the corps, according to their caprice—determined on the drilling days—proposed the officers—fixed the price of the regimentals, which were oftentimes swelled to an enormous sum, and received and proportioned the subscription of the members.—Having power to accept and reject whom they chose, they exercised this power in a despotic manner, and conferred privileges which it never was in the contemplation of government that they should be permitted to confer. In one word, to make a man a volunteer became a matter of canvas, and as it gave exemption from the militia and army of reserve, it was a prerogative of some value. But the worst effects were in the despotism which was exercised over the lower classes, who were almost rejected to a man by these military aristocrats, and were thus marked out as the prey of the ordinary ballots, from which the volunteers, much to their own profit, were exempt.

When government awoke to the full extent of this evil, and found that among the defects of the volunteer system, its exuberance starved the other channels of supply, they resolved to reduce them within limits; to have no more of them than the purposes of defence required; and not to be haunted with the spectre of an army which existed but to their own annoyance. Accordingly, the circular letter of Lord Hobart, which we mentioned in our last, was dispatched to the Lords Lieutenants of the several counties, commanding them to remit no offers of voluntary corps to government from any district, after the number of members that composed them should exceed six times that of the militia.

Great discontent was excited by this letter; but government proceeded to sturdier measures. Many of the corps in the neighbourhood of the metropolis were instantly reduced, some to one half, and some to one-third of their number. This was the cause of extreme irritation, and remonstrance upon remonstrance poured into the office of the Secretary of State. They

complained that government had deceived them, or had purposely spoken so ambiguously as to mock all apprehension—that they had come forward readily, and had clothed themselves at their own expence, and were dismissed without a reason. Many of the corps yet more strongly refused to obey the order of the War-Office, and came to a resolution, one and all, not to be frightened by it. They declared, that unless government accepted the whole body, they should not have the limbs, and that ministers must decide whether they would have *all* or *none*.

Some found their advantage in this pertinacity, and were spared a reduction—but to the petitions of others, ministers were inflexible. However, in some measure to sweeten a draught, which, it must be confessed, wanted qualifying, government consented to allow the corps supernumeraries, who should remain attached to them, under the condition of claiming no exemptions whatever, and of being content to put government to no expence in finding them arms and accoutrements. Such is the state of the volunteers, which, as a subject of general interest, we have been induced to examine at large.

The next object of importance is the state of parties, which never, perhaps, assumed a more peculiar phasis than at the present moment. During the last session, it is well known that Mr. Pitt observed a kind of specious neutrality between the parties of the Grenvilles and Addingtons; that he supported the latter, and assisted them in organizing the general means of neutral defence, at the same time that he did nothing to dissolve his connection with his old friends, or make them suspicious that he would come into power without them.

It is true, indeed, that he did not wholly agree with the financial schemes of Mr. Addington; and it was known, that by an open vote in the House of Commons, he had disapproved the conduct of the negotiation. But no overt act of hostility had yet passed between these two statesmen, and Mr. Pitt had not yet been surprised into the rancour and venom of the Grenvilles. But his old connections still wound round his heart, and he could not avoid imbibing somewhat of the spirit of those men with whom he had so long served in office. They were irreconcileable, and somewhat indecently hostile to the present ministers—seemed inclined to make no compromise with them, and preserve no terms of moderation. It is evident that, during the recess of parliament, they have gained over Mr. Pitt to the full views of their party, and prompted a breach between him and Mr. Addington. Thus, at the next session, it is supposed a ready-organised opposition will take the field, and attempt to dislodge the present men from the cabinet. It is supposed, likewise, that some discovery will be made relative to the terms on which the Addingtons came into office, and the reasons of Mr. Pitt's hitherto mysterious resignation.

The next matter of concern is the means prepared to repel invasion; and how it may be indecent to ridicule the preparations of the French, which, though we hope they are inadequate to their objects, are yet far from being despicable; but as gun-boats and schuyts are prepared to invade us, it is to be seen if gun-boats and schuyts are not sufficient to defend us. Large orders have been issued from the Admiralty to fit them out in every sea-port, and many are already thronged with them. We cannot expect, indeed, that they should encompass the whole coast, or prevent a descent; but, though not all, they may be able to do much, and from their light construction, will be of greater advantage than frigates or sloops of war. It is probably the intention of government to employ them offensively against the French in their own ports. Of the prudence of this measure we cannot judge, nor of the degree of success to be hoped from it, are we presumptuous enough to speak.

Mean

Mean time our preparations by land keep pace with the spirit of the people. Fortresses and military posts are erecting around the coast from east and west; camps are pitched on the shore, and armies collecting in every quarter. If it be the general apprehension that the French will come, there yet seems no doubt of the event: it is known to what fate they will come, come as soon as they will. In the eastern district, under the command of the most experienced officers, is stationed the great force of our army, the flower of the regulars, and the troops that fought in the campaign of Egypt.

The regiments, on whom is our great dependence, compose a force of 70,000 men; and as it is almost a moral certainty, if an invasion of England be attempted, it will be made upon the eastern coast, our fears must doubtless subside into an unshaken confidence of all their efforts being baffled. But it is yet a matter of doubt, whether the enemy will not see in Ireland a clearer stage for his attempt. England is more inviting to his ambition, but Ireland is more favourable to his cause; and it is to be lamented that it is the most insecure part of his Majesty's dominions.

It must concern, however, every feeling man to observe, that whilst the nation is making such stupendous efforts, any motives of party and prejudice should predominate in the selection of officers to military commands. Some of the most distinguished characters are passed over, whilst those only are elevated to regiments, who have conferred no other service on the state than that of having raised them, greatly to their own profit and advantage. This should not be the proper criterion of military rank; and the veteran soldiers are never more offended than at being put under the command of these upstarts, who, having never seen service abroad, or any other than recruiting service at home, are proficients in no other art than the noble art of *crimping*.

It may reasonably be enquired, why are men excluded from the service at the present moment, for party considerations? It is not ministers who are defending the country, but the country which is defending itself; it had a right, therefore, in this hour of exigence, to the best talents and powers it possesses. But is it possible this can take place, whilst officers are almost solely selected from the guards, and while the staff can scarcely boast of one who has a command in a marching regiment? This system of unjust partiality it is but fair to protest against; and the rapid advances which a certain great commander is making towards its amendment, meet our hearty concurrence, and will doubtless have a beneficial effect in the future regulations of the army.

Our attention is next turned to the means proposed for the fortification of London, and some others of the principal towns of Great Britain. The means of fortifying London are greatly advantageous in its topographical situation; they have been often detailed in the newspapers, and merit no distinct narration: but it concerns us to perceive that fortification is not more generally employed, as it would be the most secure system of defence, and might easily be purchased. We are sorry on this head that the advice of an experienced officer was neglected; but the time seems now too far advanced, and the necessity is too imminent for ministers to alter their course.

But though we look with the most happy confidence on the security of the nation against the attempts of the enemy, we cannot help feeling some despondency at the slow process of Mr. Addington's finances. Of all the immense sums which were voted in the last session of parliament, scarcely any thing has yet been counted into the exchequer. Our resources are yet on paper, and the minister will be compelled to look for the supplies of another war, before those of the preceding one are paid in. Perhaps there

was

was something more specious than useful in the much-boasted plan of raising *supplies* in the year. It is certain that it has been found no easy matter; and such has been the tardiness in the receipts of the exchequer, that we suppose ministers will be obliged to anticipate their payments by large issues of exchequer bills.

The property tax, as it was called, has been found too complex for the comprehension of the collectors, who, having solicited amendments, notes, and explanations, are still as much bewildered as ever. This tax is not yet attempted to be collected; indeed, the whole state of our finances is very backward, though the receipts of the customs, duties, and stamps, have rather encreased than otherwise. It is certain our merchants have not yet felt the effects of war by this criterion.

As we are upon the head of resources, it may not be amiss to mention the flourishing state of the funds of Lloyd's. Independent of our great body of merchants, the public amusements have been tributary to it, and every exertions is made to swell the amount of this truly patriotic gift.

INTELLIGENCE,—LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

FINE ARTS.

WE are happy in the opportunity of announcing, that the long-looked for volumes of the Museum Worsleyanum are at length completed. This splendid work has been in a state of active progress since the year 1785, when Sir Richard Worsley, attended by two or three distinguished artists, repaired to Athens to view the celebrated remains of sculpture, which had been executed by the Greeks. After making exact drawings of the superb Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis, and every other fragment of art that appeared worthy of notice; the islands, colonies in Asia Minor, Egypt, Constantinople, and lesser Tartary, which employed his most diligent research for upwards of two years, Sir Richard returned to Rome, where engravings were made by the best artists of a considerable number of antique monuments, collected in the course of this extensive tour.

This valuable work is divided into six classes, and contains nearly two hundred copper plates, making two very large volumes in folio. The descriptions of the plates, which are given in English and Italian, come from the Shakespear press, and form an additional monument of the improved typography of this country.

Lord Elgin procured in Greece, remains of antiquity sufficient to fill two hundred chests. On board the ship, wrecked off the isle of Cerigo, were eleven of those chests, with all the manuscripts. Ten thousand pounds have been already expended in endeavours to weigh up the vessel.

Several statues and monuments of the arts are going to be raised in Paris. In the centre of the *Place des Victoires*, the foundation is already laid for a marble pedestal of a very large size, on which is to be placed the statue of General Kleber, as large as the life. A fountain, on the most magnificent scale, is to ornament the square of the invalids.

David, the famous French painter, has acquired a fortune of not less than 200,000l. David, with a curious zeal for the improvement of his art, similar to what has been ascribed to the famous Giotto, similar to that with which galvanism makes its experiments on the dying and on the dead, was wont, during the first violences of the French Revolution, to attend at the Guillotine, that he might mark, in the countenances and attitudes of those who came to perish in it, those writhings of nature in her last agonies, of which

which the just expression has been accounted the last perfection of the painter's skill.

Researches are making at the present moment in the antient town of Frejus, the Forum Julii of the Romans. The result of these as yet has been the discovery of several basins, in one of which has been found a kind of urn of common baked earth, and three other vases or bottles. The urn is not damaged, but only one of the vases could be preserved entire. A cylinder of yellow amber, about three inches in length, and turned into a spiral, has also been found.

The French National Library at Paris, besides a great number of other Chinese works, possesses a valuable collection of coloured drawings, executed in China, and sent to Europe by the French missionaries. They consist of ancient vases of porcelain and others, vessels for heating liquids and dressing food; fire-places, flower-pots, Chinese green houses; a collection of buckles, rings, pendants, and other Chinese female ornaments; birds, minerals, flowers, plants, landscapes, pavilions of the emperor and nobility, halls for feasting and ceremony; bridges, Chinese observatories, towers, pyramids, temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and other interesting objects, executed in the highest style, both with regard to the drawing and the colouring. Most of these objects are accompanied with Chinese explanations of their names and uses. From these drawings Messrs. Piranesi are about to publish a collection of the ancient vases of China, with a translation of the descriptions by Dr. Hager, as a prelude to their collection of unpublished vases discovered at Hercalaneum. The interest of this work will be greatly augmented by the striking resemblance between the ancient Chinese vases and those of the Greeks and Etruscans; which similarity Dr. Hager considers a new proof of the communication that must formerly have existed between our western continent and China.

M. Joseph Mojone, a young natural philosopher, and chemist of Genoa, is at present occupied in preparing a physical and mineralogical chart of the Ligurian Republic, divided into twelve small maps, two for each jurisdiction, with a satistical description of the country, its riches, population, the productions of the three kingdoms, of nature, and particularly in minerals, in industry and commerce. The two charts of the central jurisdiction are already engraved, and as well from their merit as their novelty are justly admired by all the amateurs of the arts.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A German Tract has lately been discovered in the British Museum, printed in 1713, on the subject of the cow-pock. It was written by a student, of the name of Salger, and is entitled, De Lue Vaccarum.

A Latin translation will shortly be published in Italy of the important papers and memoirs of Antonio de Leone e Gamar, who lately died at Mexico, where he was attached to the office of Secretary of State. He possessed the most ample collection that ever existed, of ancient Mexican monuments of every kind, statues, idols, talismans, and MSS. on deer-skins. He was distinguished by his intimate knowledge of the calendar, the chronology and the gnomics of the Mexicans; who have been considered as plunged in a gross and degrading ignorance, but who, on the contrary, without any intercourse with the old world, had made considerable progress in arithmetic, astronomy, mechanics, and other sciences.

The learned and celebrated Mr. Schutz, of Jena, and with him the Universal Gazette, *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*, of which he is the chief director, is coming to Halle. The king of Prussia has taken both M. Schutz and professor Esch, the second director of the Gazette, into his service, on very honourable conditions, and granted them the sum of 10,000 dollars, for the loss they may incur by the removal of their institution. Besides these

these two, Mr. Privy Counsellor Loder comes into the service of Prussia; and five or six others of the most distinguished professors in Jena, as M. Hufeland, professor Paulus, &c. enter the service of Bavaria; so that it is much to be apprehended that the University of Jena will decline.

The following is a correct estimate of the yearly expenditure of the Russian government under the head of Public Instruction:—

1. For four universities	520,000	rubles.
2. For forty-two colleges (gymnasia)	236,000	
3. For four hundred and fifty schools	563,450	
Sum total	1,319,450	

In addition to this sum the emperor has allowed 25,590 rubles *per ann.* for extraordinary charges of the committee of public instruction at Petersburgh, and 22,000 rubles, travelling expences for the commissioners appointed to inspect and examine every year the state of the universities.

MANUFACTURES AND USEFUL ARTS.

M. Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses, by which one half of the quantity usually required for that purpose is sufficient. The tiles are to be made in a square instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one-fifth part, on two sides, by the superior row.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded to Mr. Knight Spencer, their honorary silver medallion for the invention of a *Marine Spencer* for the preservation of lives in cases of shipwreck or other accidents at sea. This spencer consists of a girdle to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 800 old tavern corks strung upon a strong wire, well lashed together with lay-cord, covered with canvas, and painted in oil, so as to make it water-proof; when it is wanted it is to be slided from the feet close up under the arms, and to be fastened over each shoulder by means of tapes or cords. A person thus equipped may safely trust himself to the waves, for he will float head and shoulders above water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

The following is the method adopted in Germany and Sweden for making artificial yeast.—To one hundred pounds of the best malt, consisting of one part of malted wheat, and two parts of malted barley, dried in the open air, and well ground or bruised, add ten pounds of good hops, and brew the mixture with 350 pounds of water to form wort. After a short boiling separate the grains and hops from the wort, which last by continued boiling may be reduced to 175lbs. Cool it down as soon as possible to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and then mix it with 32lbs. of yeast, which the first time may be of common brewer's yeast, but in every subsequent operation, of the artificial. The wort will soon ferment, and in a few hours it will be covered with a thick yeasty froth; the whole mass must then be strongly agitated, and, at the same time, well mixed with from 50 to 75lbs. of fine ground meal of wheat or barley, either malted or unmalted. In a cool place this yeast will keep ten or fifteen days in summer, and four or five weeks in winter. It is said to be as good as the best common yeast for the use of brewers, distillers, bakers, and pastry-cooks.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births. At his house in Percy-street, the lady of Thomas Hake, esq. of a son...In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of Captain Towry, of the royal navy, of a son...At her father's house, (Lord Willoughby de Broke,) Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the hon. Mrs. Barnard, of a daughter.—In Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Sir Robert Barclay, bart. M. P. of a son...In Great Russell-street, the lady of John Rawlinson, esq. of a daughter...At the house of C. N. Bayly, esq. Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Sarah B. of a son...In Manchester-street, the lady of Captain Elphinstone, R. N. of a daughter...At Campdon House, Kensington, the lady of Lawrence Dundas Campbell, esq. of a son.—The lady of Dr. Crichton, of Clifford-street, Burlington Gardens, of a daughter.

Married. Matthew White Ridley, esq. eldest son of Sir M. W. R. bart. M. P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Laura Hawkins, daughter of the late George Edward H. esq...At Hampstead, Richard John Thompson, esq. of York, to Miss Elizabeth Turton, third daughter of John T. esq. of Russell-square.—At Norwood, near Hounslow, Mr. Robins, jun. of Warwick-street, Golden-square, to Miss Baxter, of Southall-green.—At Greenwich, Thomas Leverton, esq. of Bedford-square, to Mrs. Rebecca Craven, of Grove House, Blackheath...At St. James's, Piccadilly, J. T. Coryton, esq. of Coreadon, in Cornwall, to Miss Elizabeth Leveson Gower, youngest daughter of the late Admiral the hon. John L. G...At his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's house, in Grosvenor-square, London, Lord Viscount Fincastle, to the right hon. Lady Susan H...At St. Martin's Church, the Rev. T. B. Sterling, of Strabane, Ireland, to Miss Eliza Hall, second daughter of Captain William H. of Shepperton, late of the hon. East-India Company's service...David Ogilvie, esq. of Cockfoster, in the county of Middlesex, to Mrs. Rae, of Lady field-place, Edinburgh...At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the hon. John Dutton, son of the right hon. Lord Sherborne, to the hon Miss Legge, only daughter of the right hon. Lord Stawell.

Died. At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Morton, relict of the late hon. John M. chief justice of Chester...Mr. John Ladley, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 66...In Old Burlington-street, Herbert, the eldest son of Richard Croft, M. D. in his 11th year...In Welbeck-street, after a lingering illness, which he supported with great fortitude and resignation, Major-General Sir John Brathwaite, bart. aged 64, lately returned from the coast of Coromandel, where he long held the chief command of the Company's army, and received repeated testimonies of the approbation of Government. He has left only one son, now Sir George Charles Brathwaite Boughton, bart. and one daughter, who is married to Charles Parkhurst, esq. of Brambridge House, near Winchester,——At his house in Somers' Town, William Blamire, esq. He was a gentleman of great worth of private character, and whose fortune in life eminently evinced, that integrity and steady perseverance in the most useful social virtues, are the best supports which any man can have in his endeavours to advance himself in the world. He came to town in early youth from a distant country, without any advantages of fortune or recommendation. He was received into the service of an eminent attorney. He became, at length, the principal manager of that gentleman's affairs. He in the mean while studied law with great assiduity, entered one of the inns of Court, and was, in due time, called to the bar. His master died; and Mr. Blamire made his courtship at length acceptable to the worthy lady, whom that gentleman's death left in a state of widowed dereliction. He was appointed one of the magistrates of police: and the care with which he discharged the functions of that office is universally confessed to have been highly serviceable to the suppression of crimes, and the preservation of public order, in this great metropolis...At Pentonville, Islington, Mrs. Page, wife of Francis P. esq. of the Sick and Hurt Office...In White-horse-street, Ratcliffe, at a very great age, and the oldest in the Greenland trade, being 50 years in it, Capt. R. Waterhouse, who, in his life-time, frequently said, that he survived every commander in the trade twice over.—After a severe illness, John Morgan, esq. late of the Inner Temple, barrister at law...Mrs. Woodman, who perished in the fire at Astley's, was originally introduced to the notice of the Public as a singer by the celebrated Dr. Arne, to whom she was a pupil above 30 years since: she appeared at Covent-Garden theatre in the part of Euphrosine, in Comus, and was a competitor with the celebrated Miss Brent, afterwards Mrs. Pinto. Her name was then Spencer, and she was better known by the appellation of Buck Spencer, being uncommonly elegant in her dress and person: she afterwards sung at Marybone gardens, where she received additional instruction from the

the late Dr. Arnold, and from thence went to Ireland, where she became deservedly a great favourite, and continued on the Dublin stage for many years. She married a gentleman named Smith, by whom she had the present Mrs. Astley. After his decease she married a Mr. Woodman, from whom, on account of some disagreement, she was divorced. The latter part of her life she resided entirely with her daughter, to whom she was much attached, and who is inconsolable for her loss.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Edward Gibbons, of Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, land-surveyor, to Miss Dobson, of Sandy, in this county.

Died. Aged 73, Mr. Herbert, merchant, of Biggleswade.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At St. Helen's church, Abingdon, by the rev. Dr. Lempriere, Mr. John Edmond, of Manchester, to Miss Anne Watts, of the former place.——At Bray, Mr. Simonds, of Sindlesham, in this county, to Miss Smith, of Shottesbrook.—Mr. John Philips, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Beesley, of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon... At Farringdon, Mr. Higgins, of Black Bourton, to Miss Laurance, of Faringdon.

Died. At Reading, Mr. Bennett, bargebuilder.—Mrs. Monckton, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, of Pangbourn.—At Wallingford, Miss Hamank...Mrs. Line, widow of the late Mr. L. of Minster-street, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married, At Chalfont, St. Peter's, Walter Strickland, esq. son of Sir George S. bart. of Boynton, Yorkshire, to Miss Western, youngest daughter of the late Maximilian W. esq. Cokethorpe, Oxfordshire.

Died. After a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with the most pious fortitude and cheerful resignation, Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Downing, third daughter of the rev. Bladon D. rector of Quainton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died. At Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, the rev. Mr. Wray, upwards of 30 years vicar of that parish. The living is in the gift of the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, as archbishop of Ely.

CORNWALL.

Died. At Troy, in this county, much and deservedly respected, Mr. John Wm. Wrightson, eldest son of Mr. W. of Thirsk, in Yorkshire...A martyr to the gout, at Chiverton, where he had been on a visit to a friend, John Rose, esq. aged 63, one of the capital burgesses of the borough of Truro, his native town, where he was interred; a man dearly beloved by his friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. His manners were respectful, gentle, and liberal; his disposition chearful, convivial, and generous; his temper excellent; patient in the extreme; bearing, with fortitude, the severest, and, of late, almost constant attacks of his excruciating disorder.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married. At the parish church of Hesketh, Cumberland, Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Mary Hornby, of Old Town, Cumberland.——At St. Nicholas's, Whitehaven, Mr. John Noble, flourdealer, in the Market Place, to Miss Jenkinson, of Ennerdale...At St Nicholas's, Whitehaven, Mr. Jeremiah Rule, shoemaker, to Mrs. Jane Thompson, of Charles-street. This couple had passed the term of three-score years and ten; one of them being 72, and the other 74.—In London, Mr. Maitland Falcon, of Workington, banker, to Miss Christian, of Wigmore-street; eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph C. of the Strand, London.—In London, Mr. Josiah Parker, silversmith, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Fearon, only daughter of Mr. F. cabinet-maker, in Whitehaven.

Died. At Calcutta, in October last, Miles Cooper, esq. son of the late Major Cooper, of Wha House, in the county of Cumberland. In him was united every good and generous sentiment that could adorn the human mind, that rendered his death sincerely lamented by his friends and acquaintance; but by none so much as an afflicted mother, to whom he was the tender son and soothing friend, under unparalleled sorrows, having lost eight sons and daughters in little more than six years, the youngest of them 17.—At Hensingham, Miss Jane Wilson, in the 16th year of her age; daughter of Mr. William W. thread-manufacturer.——At Harris, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Coulthard, widow, at the advanced age of 92...At Sebergham, in the 23d year of his age, much lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Robert Jefferson, eldest son of Mr. Robert J. of Bulmanhill. This young man, like many others, fell a prey to consumption, apparently brought on by too close an application to business in the confined air of the metropolis.—At Cardew Hall, near Dalston, Mrs. Milburn. Her death was occasioned by her being gored by a bull, which misfortune she survived only an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Matlock, Lieut. Booth, of the 76th regiment, to Miss Rawlinson.

Died.

Died. In London, Mrs. Barton, sister of E. M. Mundy, esq. M. P. for this county. Her remains were interred at Heaner, near Derby.—Much regretted, Henry Hunter, esq. of Kilburne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Birth. At Exeter, the lady of H. L. Hunter, esq. of a son.

Died. At Teignmouth, after a lingering illness, aged 74, much lamented by his amiable relatives, and all who had the honour of knowing him, the right hon. Cornwallis Maude, Lord Viscount Hawarden, Baron de Montalt, of Hawarden, Flintshire. He retained a firm resolution to his last moments, and that suavity of manners for which he was remarkable during his whole life; the characteristic of true nobility. His Lordship was thrice married; his second lady was the neice of the late Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior Park, near Bath; and he is succeeded in title and estates by her son, the hon. Thomas Ralph Maude.——At Exmouth, Captain John Blake, of the royal navy, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the most patient resignation; he was a good christian, an affectionate husband, and a fond parent: his death is sincerely regretted, not only by his numerous family, but by a large circle of friends.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At Lulworth, Wm. Vaughan, esq. of Courtfield, in the county of Monmouth, to Miss Theresa Weld, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Lulworth Castle.

Died. In an advanced age, Mrs. Rawes, widow of Mr. R. tanner, of Sherborne, and one of the people called Quakers.—Her husband died only a few weeks ago. ..At Piddletrenthide, Mrs. Cox, wife of Richard Albion C. esq.—At Upton House, near Poole, after a lingering and most painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Hiley, wife of C. H. esq. of Gorely Cottage, Hants, and youngest daughter of the late George Wegg, esq. of Burton. She was an affectionate wife, a kind and sincere friend, and her loss is universally regretted by a large circle of acquaintance...A most inhuman murder was committed on the body of Ann, wife of William Clarke, who keeps a small shop at Briantspiddle, near Piddletown, in this county. About three in the morning her husband left the house to go on some business, and, on his return, about seven o'clock the same morning, he found his wife lying dead on the bed, with her hands and feet tied, a rope fastened round her neck, with which she had been strangled, and a wound on her neck, and the house robbed of cash and bills to the amount of upwards of 50l. A quantity of blood appeared on the bed and in the room, and a clasp knife was found on the floor, which was afterwards identified to belong to one Thomas Smith, a lodger in the house, who had absconded. From a chain of concurring circumstances, which appeared on the coroner's inquest, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against this man, Thomas Smith; and, in consequence of a speedy circulation of hand-bills, describing his person, &c. he was on Wednesday evening apprehended at Milborne Port, and, the next day, committed to Dorchester Castle. On his apprehension, he made a full confession of his guilt, and the whole of the property of which the house was robbed was found on him, besides upwards of 100l. in cash and bills, which belonged to himself, and which, it appears, he had saved during his residence at Portsmouth, where he had been for some years a tide-waiter. The most extreme avarice seems to have been the cause of his committing the diabolical deed. He was proceeding towards Bristol, intending to take his passage from thence to Ireland, but the hand of Providence arrested him on his way.—Mr. Thomas Matchem, cutler, of Poole, being on his passage from the Isle of Wight to Poole, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned. He has left a wife and five children to deplore his loss.

ESSEX.

Birth. At South Weald, in this county, the lady of Captain Bean, of a daughter.

Married. At Chigwell, Peter Free, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Clark, daughter of George C. esq. of Lombard-street...Mr. John Osborne, hair-dresser, of Chelmsford, to Miss Norris, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.—Mr. B. Wedd, of Weathersfield, to Miss Chater, daughter of Mr. J. C. of Dingley, Northamptonshire.

Died. In the 64th year of his age, Mr. Francis Furner, of Rochford, clock and watch maker.—At Ingatestone, Mrs. Maltwood, wife of Mr. John M. of Billericay, leaving a family of nine children to lament her loss...Mrs. Maldon, relict of the late Mr. George M. of Dengie Hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. Mr. William Heven, of Ebley, to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Lock House, in this co. ..Mr. Ashmead to Miss Price, both of Uley.

Died. Aged 76, James Pynock, esq. banker, of Tewkesbury.——Suddenly, at Stow, Robert Chamberlayne, esq.—Mrs. Robinson, relict of the rev. Mr. R. late rector of Treddington, near Tewkesbury. ..After a lingering illness, at Ashmead House, near Dursley, Miss Mary Morse, a maiden lady.—Sincerely regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Tolley, wife of Mr. T. of Twining, near Tewkesbury——At Cheltenham, John Topham, esq.—After a long and painful illness, which he endured with christian fortitude, Mr. Pool, of Norton, near Gloucester.—Miss Sarah

Iddols, of Grickstone Farm, near Sodbury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. Mr. W. M. Wardell, of Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, youngest daughter of Evan L. esq. of Weobley. ..At Mouas, Mr. Wall, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miss Gough, daughter of Mr. G. of the former place...Mr. Peter Burton, of Lower Lyde, to Miss Sims, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Bishop's Frome.

Died. In the 20th year of his age, Benjamin Andrews, son of Mr. A. of Ross.—His death was occasioned by going into the river to bathe when in a state of perspiration...At Ludlow, Mrs. Hoy, wife of Mr. H. manager of the Hereford theatre.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Kensworth, Herts, Dr. Adams, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Miss S. Scott, daughter of the late rev. T. S. rector of King's Stanley, in Gloucestershire...In London, Rich. Edwards, esq. of High Elms, to Miss Howard, of Thornhaugh-street.

Died. At Goodwyns, near Hertford, Miss Byron.—At Hoddesden, in the 42d year of his age, Benjamin Henshaw, esq. son of the late rev. Joseph H. rector of High Ongar, in Essex.—At Watford, Joseph Galloway, esq. formerly speaker of the House of Assembly, in Pensylvania; a truly upright man; and the author of some ingenious and well-known tracts, both on religious and political subjects.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. William Mason, esq. of Somersham, to Mrs. Bond, daughter of the rev. John Wilson, vicar of Empingham, Rutland, and one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

Died. At Huntingdon, Mr. Wm. Turland, glover and breeches-maker, and one of the Huntingdonshire Volunteer Cavalry, by whom he was attended to the grave with military honours.

KENT.

Birth. At Clare House, the lady of John Larking, esq. of a son.

Died. At Wrotham, Mrs. Fulljames, in her 88th year.—At Mr. Troy's, in Troy Town, Rochester, Miss Elizabeth Graham, fifth daughter of the late Wraxham G. esq. of the island of Jamaica...Suddenly, Dr. William Murray, surgeon of His Majesty's dock-yard at Woolwich.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Springate, in the parish of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.——At New Brentford, Middlesex, universally respected by his friends, Mr. William Birch, of Monks Horton, aged 76 years; who was upwards of 40 years in the service of the late Lord Rokeby.

LANCASHIRE.

Birth. The wife of Mr. John Pilkington, farmer, of Cuncliffe, near Blackburn, of three fine female children; the mother is in her 42d year, had before eleven children at single births; and the grandmother by the father's side, in her 93d year, was the midwife on this last occasion. The children and the mother are doing well.

Married. At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Smith, wheelwright, to Miss Kendrick, both of that town.—Mr. Richard Forshaw, surgeon, to Miss Murphy, of the same place.—Lieut. Wilding, of the Staffordshire militia, to Miss Turner, of Liverpool.—In the same town, Mr. James Bearman, hatter, to Miss Hannah Blackburne, of Wyersdale.—At the Collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. James Briggs, manufacturer, of Stand, to Mrs. Childerson, of the former place.—Mr. Roger Reyner, of Manchester, to Miss Frances, of Leeds.—Mr. Lewis Jones, of Oswestry, to Miss Mary Dobb, of Liverpool.—At Broughton in Furnes, Joseph Zarker, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at Ulverston, to Miss Smith, of Broughton.—Mr. Rich. Thompson, brush-maker, to Miss Margaret Whitam, both of Lancaster.

Died. At Prescot, Mrs. Broxholm. She was putting out one of the candles on the table, previous to her going to bed, her muslin handkerchief was set fire to by the other, and the flames communicated to her dress, which was also of muslin. She ran down stairs in that state, which occasioned a current of air, and when she got to the bottom fell down. Though by the exertions of the family the flames were almost immediately suppressed, she only lingered till between one and two the next day.—Greatly lamented and respected, at Winstanley, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Thos. Holme, of Winstanley and Up-holland, both in this county, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace.—At the lunatic hospital, Liverpool, Mr. Moorhead, whose merits as a musical composer are well known to the public by several of his works, which have been admired at Covent-Garden theatre. He had several times been in a deranged state of mind.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Mason, of Manchester, brushmaker, unfortunately lost her life by a fall from a gig. She was a truly worthy woman.—At Warrington, Mr. Robert Gaskell, sen. a respectable merchant and manufacturer.—After a short illness, Mrs. Banning, wife of Mr. Banning, post master, of Liverpool.—Samuel Pemberton, esq. of the Five-ways, near Liverpool.—Mr. George Moult, of Manchester, a young man very much respected.—After a short indisposition, Mr. Kighley, of Gravel-lane, Salford; a man deservedly respected.—Mr. James Overend, of Lancaster, merchant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Leicester, Mr. John Bruce, to Miss Milward, both of that place.

place.—Mr. Richard Barlow, merchant, of Leicester, to Miss Maria Caunt, of Nottingham.—Mr. Adams, hosier, to Miss Stevens, of Loughborough.

Died. Aged 90, the Rev. Joseph Wilson, of Kibworth...Beauchamp, master of the free grammar school there, and vicar of Arnesby.—At Buckminster, Mr. Jarvis, farmer and grazier, of that place.—In his 79th year, Mr. Alderman Bishop, of Leicester, late of the Three Crowns Inn there. He was mayor of Leicester in 1783.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Gainsborough, Mr. J. R. Favaly, of Rome, to Miss B. E. Hand, of Gainsborough.—Mr. Edward Maw, of Epworth, to the only daughter of Mr. Solomon Maw, of the same place.—Mr. Hayes, silversmith, to Miss Hodges, both of Stamford.

Died. At Leasingham, near Sleaford, Mrs. Pugh, widow of the late Rev. John P. of Rauceby, and daughter of admiral Drake.—Mr. Francis Bullimore, of Spittlegate, near Grantham. He was alighting from his horse near Belvoir, fell down, and instantly expired.—Mr. Charles Sympson, of Lincoln, chemist and druggist, aged 42.—At Boston, of a consumption, Miss Perkins, aged 29.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Cromer, in consequence of being thrown from a curricle in which she was riding with her brother, the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Gregory, daughter of the late —— Suffield, esq. of Norwich. At her house in St. James's square, Norwich, Mrs. Jervis, aunt to Earl St. Vincent.—Greatly regretted, Mrs. Rolfe, wife of the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Saham Toney, and relict of the late Thomas Mott, esq. of Barningham-hall, in this county.—Mr. E. Horne, aged 47, of the Green-Dragon public-house, in St. Andrew's, Norwich.—At Acle, Mrs. Browne, well known as a broker, in Bridewell-alley, Norwich.—In Norwich, sincerely lamented by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Thomas Rogers, of London, and third daughter of the late rev. Rowland Sherman.—After a short illness, at his house at Catton, aged 63, greatly respected, Mr. Rob. Houghton, many years an inhabitant, and respectable butcher, of Norwich.—Much regretted, Mr. Scott, of Herringfleet, upwards of 50 years steward to Major Leathes and his family.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. Mr. George Eaton, of Thorpe Malsor, to Miss Hubbard, of Tamworth, Staffordshire.—Mr. John Linnet, of Gayton, to Miss Eliz. Sutton, of Birmingham.

Died. After a long illness, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. Alderman F. of Northampton.—After a short illness, Mr. Grant, surgeon and apothecary of Towcester.—Eliz. Nourse, daughter of Mr. George N. saddler, of Towcester.—At Peterborough, Mrs. Conolly, wife of Colonel Conolly, barrack-master, Norman Cross.—Aged 62, Mr. Partrick, of Warmington.—At Northampton, the Rev. George Watkin, B. D. rector of Much Leigh, in Essex, and vicar of St. Sepulchre's in Northampton, aged 57.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married. At St. John's church, Mr. William Bell, grocer, to Mrs. Jackson, cheesemonger, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Barber of Doddington, to Miss Fawcus of Newham.—Mr. Eltringham, to Miss Garrett, daughter of Mr. John Garrett of Newcastle.—Mr. Fenning, to Miss Dinah Blakey, daughter of Mr. Wm. Blakey, taylor, all of Newcastle.—At Stokesley, Mr. Claxton, of Picton near Yarm, to Miss Deason, eldest daughter of the late Mr. D. surgeon, of Stokesley.—At Adlingham, Mr. Major Fenwick of Morpeth, to Miss Spoors, of Broompark, in Northumberland.

Died. At Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, Lady Frances Percy, third daughter of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Her ladyship was in her 19th year. She was a most beautiful and accomplished young lady.—Mrs. Catharine Coulthard, a maiden lady, aged 74, of Rosemary-lane, in Newcastle, much respected.—Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Percy-street, in Newcastle.—Lately, at Gibraltar, on his return from Italy, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. Samuel Brown, brother of Mr. James Brown, roper, near the same town.—At the age of 76, Mr. William Charnley, bookseller, and father of the trade, in Newcastle; highly and justly respected for his literary and professional talents, his strict integrity, and social worth. His view of human nature was enlarged and liberal, and the native dignity of his mind was tempered with the purest urbanity. His memory will be long held dear by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who knew how to appreciate the extent of his virtues.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Beeston, Mr. Gill, of Draycott, Derbyshire, to Miss Sarah Surplice, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas S. of Beeston.—Mr. Bourne, of Eastwood, to Miss Ruth Barber.—At Nottingham, Mr. Goodburn, to Mrs. Tutin, widow of the late Mr. T. of Pilchergate.

Died. Far advanced in years, Mr. Killingle, son. of Lenton.—At her sons, in Cartlegate, Nottingham, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Mr. Francis H. in the 94th year of her age.—Aged 25, Mrs. Killingley, wife of Mr. K. of Newark.—At Nottingham, aged 80, the Rev. Abel Collin

Collin Launder, rector of Clifton, near Nottingham, and Elton, near Bingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth. The lady of Sir Digby Mackworth of a daughter, at his house in Oxford.

Married. J. Stoddart, esq. LL.D. student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Moncreiff, eldest daughter of Sir Harry Moncreiff Wellwood, bart.—At Tottenham, Middlesex, Mr. Francis Grain, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, to Miss Margaret Goodenough, of Bishopsgate-street, London.—The Rev. J. Tyrrell, of Abingdon, to Mrs. Davis, of Ewelme in this county.—The Rev. J. Dale, L. L. B. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Shrimpton, of Aylesbury.

Died. On board the Victorieux, in the Mediterranean, aged 24, Lieut. Philip Delamotte, second son of Mr. Peter Delamotte, of Oxford; a youth, whose promising qualifications have rendered his loss (irreparable to his parents and relatives) most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his shipmates, his friends, and acquaintance.—Mr. John Hitchman, grocer, of Deddington.—Miss Mary Wood, of Cut Mill, near Stanton Harcourt, in this county.—At Bicester, Mr. Thomas Reading, post-master of that place.—At Alvescot, in this county, Mr. Thomas Wickens, aged 91, who retained his faculties till the last.—To the great loss and affliction of his family, Mr. Thos. Court, coroner, for the city of Oxford and Ainsty, and supernumerary surveyor of taxes.

RUTLAND.

Married. At Braunston, in Rutland, Mr. Rippon, aged 85, to Eliz. Rawlins, aged 74. Both are in the work-house, and the old man has thus entered a fifth time into the matrimonial state, and the bride a fourth time surrendered herself at the hymeneal altar. The lady was the fifth help-mate of her last spouse.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Hopesay, by the Rev. R. Corfield, Mr. W. P. Richards, to Mrs. M. Beedle, both of Hopesay.—At St. Julian's, Mr. France, of the Wyle Cop, to Miss Pugh.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. Harwick, attorney-at-law, of that place, to Miss Beaumont, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. G. Pritchard, of Gibberage, to Miss Hodnett, of the Crown Inn, Ludlow.—Mr. J. Tench, of the Forest of Were, near Bewdley, to Miss Mary Hodges, of Dowles, in this county. At Ludford, Mr. Norgrove, saddler, of Knighton, to Miss Monnington, of the same place.

Died. Aged 17, at his father's house, Mr. John De Courcy, youngest son of the Rev. Richard De Courcy, of this town.—Aged 52, Mr. William Moreton, farmer, of the Twemloes, near Whitchurch.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Joseph Rodenhurst, flour-dealer, of the Green End.—Mrs. Denston, wife of John Denston, esq. of Grafton.—In the 90th year of his age, Mr. Cartwright, formerly a schoolmaster, at Montfort, who bore through life the character of an honest and worthy man. When upwards of 70 his sight totally failed him, and what is very remarkable, a short time since he again recovered it.—Of a decline, Mr. Timothy Owen, jun. grocer, of Pool Quay.—At Henley Hall, in this county, Thomas Knight, esq. He was distinguished by a high sense of honor, exact rectitude of conduct, and extensive benevolence. In him were united the politeness of modern manners with the integrity of the ancient.—Mr. Pitt, of the New House Corve Dale.—Mr. Bridgeman, of Church Stretton, much respected by his friends and acquaintance.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At St. Michael's church, Bath, Mr. W. V. Scotney, of Oxford-street, London, to Miss Whiting; and, at the same time, George Ball, esq. to Miss E. Whiting, both nieces to S. Faulkner, esq. Bond-street, Bath....At St. Michael's, Bristol, Mr. Lewis Morgan, blacksmith, aged 70, to Miss Ann Whitear, aged 35.—Mr. Robert Vicary, linen-draper, to Miss Berrington, both of Bristol.—At St James's church, Mr. Wm. Ransford, to Miss Filer, both of Bristol.

Died. At Trinidad, much respected by his friends, Capt. Charles Kerby, third son of Mr. George Kerby, of Bristol.—A young man whose nautical abilities rendered him an ornament to his profession.—On board the Verona, country-ship, on his passage from Bengal, of the disease so prevalent in India and so fatal to European constitutions, in his 25th year, Lieut. Geo. Bridges Selwyn, eldest son of the Rev. John Selwyn, rector of Lodgershall, Wilts, and grandson of William Dyer, esq. on Redcliff Parade, Bristol.—Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. John Padmore Noble, surgeon, College-green, Bristol.—On the Causeway, Bedminster, Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, chymist and apothecary, Salisbury.—Mrs. Llewellin, mother of Mr. Llewellin, linen-draper, Wine-street, Bristol.—Much regretted by his friends, Mr. Robert Gay, of Somerset-street, Kingsdown, father of Mr. Geo. Gay, of Bristol, many years well-known in this city as an eminent builder, and a worthy honest man.—At Bath, Capt. Thomas, late of the 18th regiment of foot, and who was long resident in Salisbury.—At Bristol, Miss Mary Ann Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Tho. Smith, of Salisbury.—At Clifton, Major Arthur Moleseworth, who about the year 1780, was commandant of the Bath Volunteers; he was a gentleman of the most engaging manners, and highly respected.—In the bloom of life, Mr. S. Sayce, jun. son of Mr. S. an eminent

nent brewer of Bath—his disconsolate parents, and youthful associates, have to lament the early loss of a young man who promised to be a blessing and a pleasure to them, and an honor to society.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Births. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Shippard, wife of A. Shippard, esq. and daughter of Rear-Admiral Knight, of a fine boy and girl.—The Most Noble the Marchioness of Winchester, at Rupert-house, in this county, of a son.

Married. At Tichfield, Capt. Edward Jones Foot, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Patten, eldest daughter of Philip Patten, esq. of Fareham, vice-admiral of the blue.

IMPROMPTU *on the above Marriage.*

May the union, cemented on Wednesday, at Matin,
Be blissful, and crowned with abundance of fruit!
May the *Foot* ever closely adhere to the *Patten*;
The *Patten*, for ever stick close to the *Foot!*

And, tho' *Pattens* are used but in *moist, dirty* weather,
May *their* journey thro' life be *unclouded* and *clean!*
May they long *fit* each other; and *moving* together,
May only one *sole* (*soul*) be still cherish'd between.

Mr. John Trimming, of Alton, to Miss Lethbridge, of the same place.—At Christchurch, James Whittingham, esq. of Earlsmead, Bristol, to Miss Jane Ludlow, second daughter of Mr. Ludlow, solicitor, in Christchurch.—Mr. Bloxham, surgeon, of Stockbridge, to Miss Major, daughter of Mr. Major, surgeon, of the same place.

Died. At Winterborne Whitchurch, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Woolfrey, who, through a long and severe illness, evinced to all who knew her that a sincere christian could bear the lingering though certain approaches of death with fortitude and submission.—Mr. Cha. Burdon, bookseller, of College-street, Winchester.——Near Southampton, after a lingering illness, Mr. Pare, son of Lieut. Col. Pare, I. F. O. of the Durham district.—Deservedly lamented, Mr. James Newell, timber-surveyor, &c. of Lymington.—At Lymington, after a short illness, Mr. William Verling, of the Red Lion Inn—a worthy member of society, universally respected when living, and now generally regretted.—At Gosport, Robert Waller, esq. aged 81 years.—At Southampton, Mrs. Read, who was tried at Gloucester, in the year 1796, on a charge of poisoning her husband, after acknowledging her guilt in that and another transaction of equal atrocity. No language can describe the severity of her feelings; and her contrition bordered even on despair.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Adbaston, F. H. Northen, M. D. of Newcastle under Lyne, to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of Vernon Cotton, esq. of Gilberts Lea, in this county.—Mr. John Batte, of Birmingham, to Miss Anna Maria Shilton, of Bloxwich.—At Harbone, by the Rev. Robert Robertson, Mr. J. Turner, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Wild, at the Miniature Cottage of the former place.—At Stafford, Mr. T. Tomkinson, of Leek, to Miss Ellen Peak, of the Lamberscoutes.

Died. At the house of her father, Mr. Charles Pallett, of Weeford, his only daughter, Mrs. Denstone, wife of Mr. D. of Grafton House, near Shrewsbury.—On his return from Birmingham to Walsall, Mr. Chavasse, an eminent surgeon of the latter place, was killed by a fall from his horse. Society has to regret a valuable member, and a widow and seven young children an inestimable husband and parent.

SUFFOLK.

Married. Mr. Samuel Pittuck, to Miss Darkins, daughter of Mrs. Darkins, of the Three Kings Inn, Bury.—T. W. Cooke, esq. of Semer, to Miss Matthews, of Wargrave, Berks.

Died. Mrs. Danby, wife of Mr. Thos. Danby, farmer, of Risby.—In London, Mr. John Place, late keeper of the house of correction in Bury.—At Bury, greatly and deservedly respected, Mrs. Hewitt, relict of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, rector of Beaconsthorp, in Norfolk.—Mr. Charles Brand, edge-tool-maker, in Eastgate-street, Bury.—Aged 38, Mrs. Applebee, wife of Mr. Applebee, merchant, of Ipswich; the deceased was in good health till within less than four hours of her departure.

SURRY.

Birth. At her mother's house, Bagshot Lodge, the lady of captain Mends, of the navy, of a daughter.

Married. In London, C. Lumbly, esq. to Miss Phillips, of Roxby Lodge, in this county.—The Rev. Samuel Smith, B. D. chaplain to the house of commons and to the archbishop of York, to Miss Ann Burnett, of Weybridge.—At Camberwell, Mr. Blanshard, surgeon, to Miss Read, of Peckham.—At Richmond, Richard Wm. Peirse, esq. of Thimbleby Lodge, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Clark, of Thorp Hall, in the same county.

Died. At his house at Fulham, in the 76th year of his age, John R. H. Cox, esq. many years principal army agent at Craig's court, Charing-cross, and partner with Mr. Greenwood, in the same firm.—At Richmond, the hon. captain Carpenter, of an apoplectic fit.—At his house in Guilford, the Rev. James Hill, rector of Puttenham and Wonersh, both in this county.

SUSSEX

SUSSEX.

Married. At Brighton, Isaac Goldsmid, esq. to his cousin, Miss Coldamid, eldest daughter of Abraham G. esq.—Inigo Freeman Thomas, esq. of Wratten, to the hon. Miss Broderick, daughter of lord viscount Middleton.

Died. At Petworth, Mr. Chas. Moritz Kleinert.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Hinton, to Miss Mary Maria Bromfield, both of Birmingham.—At Yardley church, Mr. James Greaves, of Birmingham, to Miss Smallwood, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Smallwood, of Deritend.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. James Stuart, to Miss Hannah Marston, both of Bilston.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Maudet, chemist, to Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. Bishop, to Miss Brightland, both of Coventry.—Mr. Jonas Gill, attorney-at-law, to Miss Lucy Percival, both of New-street, Birmingham.—At Handsworth, Mr. Benjamin Salt, of Weaman-street, to Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Bordesley-street, both of Birmingham.

Died. At West Bromwich, Miss Maria Izon, of a decline.—In his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Hinchley, formerly an eminent surgeon of Birmingham, who, during a long and successful practice, exercised the several duties of his profession with diligence and skill. He died universally respected and deservedly lamented.—At Bilton, near Rugby, Mrs. Carless, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Carless, druggist, of Birmingham.—Lamented by all who knew him, Mr. James Farror, aged 24, third son of Mr. Joseph Farror, in the Bull Ring, Birmingham.—G. H. Barnhurst, aged 12, eldest son of Mr. John Barnhurst, attorney, of Stratford-on-Avon.—At his house at Ashsted, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Barrott, formerly an eminent schoolmaster of Birmingham.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Suffolk-street, Birmingham.—Mrs. Rock, wife of Mr. Rock, of the Crescent, Birmingham.—Samuel Pemberton, esq. at his house at the Five Ways, near the same town.—Mr. Richard Taylor, son of Mr. S. Taylor, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

WILTSHIRE.

Birth. The lady of Edw. Poore, esq. of Rushall, in this county, of a daughter, at her house in Catherine Place, Bath.

Married. Mr. Moss, ironmonger, to Miss F. Weeks, youngest daughter of Mr. William Weeks, of Salisbury.—Mr. Warden, of the same city, attorney-at-law, to Miss Coombs, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Coombs, of Berwick St. James.

Died. At Eling, after a very short illness, Mrs. Miell, widow of Mr. Joseph Miell, attorney, formerly of Salisbury.—At Shaston, deservedly esteemed and universally regretted, Mrs. Hannam, mother of Mr. Hannam, attorney, of that place.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. Charles Langford, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Langford, of Eton, to Miss Penrice, daughter of Edward Penrice, esq. of Droitwich.—At Ludlow, the Rev. Denham James Joseph Cooke, of Astley, in this county, to Maria Henrietta Johnson, second daughter of Charles J. esq. of Ludlow.—At Harrington, the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, prebendary of Worcester, to Miss James, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, prebendary of the same place.

Died. Aged 31, Mr. James Davis, glover, of St. John's, near Worcester.—At Worcester, John Britland Hollings, esq. late of Eaton, Shropshire.—At Worcester, Miss Burrows, only daughter of Mr. Tho. Burrows, of that city.—Mr. Best, of the Nash House, near Kempsey.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. Thomas Freeman, formerly of Leeds, but now of Wakefield, aged 70, to Sarah Preston, aged 84. An amour has subsisted betwixt this tender pair for 17 years, and though but two years ago the rogue Cupid, in one of his frolics, had dashed the cup of bliss from their lips, yet all-subduing love prevailed, and a few days previous to the marriage, Venus *eloping* from the *workhouse* flew with rapture to the arms of her conquering Adonis, and implored Hymen to unite their future destinies.—Even the gods cannot resist the fair—the petition was granted.

Died. In the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ayer, wife of Mr. Richard Ayer, agent to the right hon. lord Dundas, of Aske: she was a friend to the poor, relieved the fatherless and widow, and died universally respected and lamented by all who knew her.—In the 92d year of his age, Thomas Leeming, gardener to John Yorke, esq. of Richmond, in Yorkshire, in whose family he lived 72 years. He was a laborious, industrious, and a rigid honest man. Deeply lamented, Mr. Frederick Oats, of Leeds, merchant. In the 13th year of her age, Miss Catherine Rawson, fourth daughter of John Rawson, esq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.—In the 46th year of his age, Mr. Frederick Atkinson, of York, merchant. He served the office of sheriff in 1796. He was ingenious, sensible, modest, and humane; a dutiful son; an affectionate husband; an indulgent parent; and, an honest man. As his life was virtuous, his end was pious and exemplary.—At York, Tate Wilkinson, who was one of the oldest performers on the English stage. As an imitator he was once high in repute, but his talents as an actor were of a very inferior order. He not only mimicked the actors who were distinguished about forty years ago on the London stage, but Foote's manner of imitating them. About 20 years ago he made his appearance at Covent-Garden Theatre, but with such indifferent success, that he indeed

indeed received marks of disapprobation from the audience. He, however, stepped forward, and observing, that he had long possessed "a *little portion* of fame, he hoped they would not then cut him off with *a shilling*." This appeal to the kindness and candour of the audience, was delivered with modesty and feeling, and censure sunk into silent toleration. He is thus mentioned by Churchill:

'Foote at Old House, for even Foote will
'be,
'In self-conceit an actor, bribes with tea,
'Which WILKINSON, at second-hand re-
'ceives,
'And at the new, pours water on the leaves.
'Shadows behind of FOOTE and WOOD-
'WARD came,
'WILKINSON this, O'BRIEN was that
'name;
'Strange to relate, yet wonderfully true,
'That even *shadows* have their *shadows*
'too.'

He has published several works on theatrical history, and if he had confined himself to what passed under his observation, without making himself the hero of the tale, no man could have given a more amusing store of theatrical anecdotes, but his books constitute such a mass of tedious egotism that it is impossible to read them. But though Wilkinson was nothing as an actor, and too self-important as a writer, he was a very zealous friend to the stage, and a very worthy man.—At Bradford, after a short but painful illness, deservedly lamented by his family and friends, Mr. John Moss, of Stamford-street, and of Barnes, in Surrey, a partner in the house of Cha. Price (the present lord mayor) and Co. many years a representative of that house in various parts of the kingdom. In his commercial dealings he was a man of unimpeachable integrity; as a friend, he was sincere; as a husband and father, uniformly affectionate, generous, and kind. He was resigned to the will of Providence, in the hope of meeting his reward in heaven.

SCOTLAND.

Births. The lady of Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, bart. of a daughter.—The lady of the hon. Archibald Macdonald, Edinburgh, of a son.

Married. At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Boswell, second son of Robert B. esq. W. S. to Miss Sandeman, only daughter of the late John S. of Perth.

Died. At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, James Beatie, LLD. professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal college. He was one of the few poets of the present time whose works will descend to posterity. His chief work, *The Minstrel*, has received high eulogiums from the best cotemporary critics and poets. It is, indeed, a beautiful work. The character of a poetical enthusiast, from the first dawn of sentiment throughout all the progressive feelings arising from a more enlarged knowledge of nature, is delineated with truth, delicacy, tenderness, and expression. The varied emotions of the heart, and the expansive powers of the mind, as well as the richness and sublimity of nature, are painted in this work with all the splendor of poetry. But a moral charm predominates over the whole of this interesting and animated work, which no man could read without a refinement of his affections. Dr. Beattie was not merely a poet or a moralist, he was also a powerful reasoner, and though he might not be able to triumph over the profound and subtle philosophy of Hume, he succeeded in placing it in an unfavourable light in the opinion of the world in general, and induced all the readers of his work, against the acute Sceptic, to say, in his (Dr. Beattie's) own words,

'Perish the lore that deadens young de-
'sire."

His essays on literary, philosophical, and moral subjects, display sound taste and an amiable mind, and altogether the Historic Muse of the British Empire will record with pride and pleasure the name of Beattie. The death of his son, who very early in life manifested strong proofs of extraordinary genius, was a shock to his feelings from which he was not able to recover, and he has left an elegant and affecting memorial of parental admiration and regret.—Two cases of hydrophobia have recently occurred in the city of Glasgow, and in both instances the disease terminated fatally. A woman of the name of Janet Marshall, died of it on the 26th of July, and a cow-feeder, named John Cloggie, on the 24th of August. Both the patients received the poisonous wound from the same animal. On the 2d of June last, a large dog belonging to Mr. Crauford, bleacher, near Dalsholm, for some time apparently mad, broke his chain and ran off. About two o'clock in the morning, he was seen at Springvale, where it is believed he bit some dogs. About six o'clock, he appeared at Town-head, and bit John Cloggie in the hand; he then ran northwards, and at Glasgow Field, bit Janet Marshall and some dogs. On hearing of this unfortunate accident, the proprietor of that field, anxious for the public safety, pursued the dog, and at length came up with him near Craighall, where he shot him. All means were immediately used to prevent the infection of the two persons above-named, but unhappily without effect. On the 21st July, the symptoms of the disease appeared in the case of Janet Marshall, who died on the 26th; and on the 19th August, and the distance of 80 days from the time of his being bitten, John Cloggie was apparently affected and died on the 24th.

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